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London rejects Iranian move

LONDON (R) — Britain's expulsion of five British diplomats on Saturday was unacceptable, the Foreign Office said. The Iranian News Agency announced in London that the move was in retaliation for the "unjustified expulsion" of five Iranian diplomats by Britain on Thursday (see page 2). A Foreign Office spokesman said London had already made it clear to Tehran it would consider any Iranian reprisals as unjustified. "The expulsion is extremely unacceptable," he said. The British government on Thursday closed the Iranian consulate in Manchester and ordered the five officials there to leave. The move followed Tehran's failure to explain why Edward Chaplin, Britain's second most senior diplomat in Iran, was arrested and beaten up by Revolutionary Guards last month. Mr. Chaplin was among those expelled by Iran but it was unclear if the five included three officials withdrawn by London on Friday from the British interest section at the Swedish embassy in Tehran as a precaution, a Foreign Office spokesman said. "We have to wait until we receive full reports from Tehran," he said.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تيمز يومية مستقلة تأسست عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الرائي.

Soviets stage nuclear test

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union on Saturday conducted an underground nuclear explosion at its Semipalatinsk test site in the Central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan, the official TASS news agency reported. The blast, the sixth Soviet test this year, had a yield of less than 20 kilotons, TASS said, putting it within the limits of the 1974 U.S.-Soviet threshold test ban treaty. Using the same wording as a TASS report on the last Soviet test, conducted on May 6, the agency said the underground blast was conducted "to check the results of research in the sphere of the physics of a nuclear explosion." The Soviet Union ended a 19-month unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing on Feb. 26 after failing to persuade the United States to join it. A second test in March at Semipalatinsk was followed by two in April. Two underground blasts in the Perm region of the Urals which followed the Semipalatinsk explosions were not connected with Moscow's test programme. Those blasts were used to pioneer a new oil extraction technique.

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Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Jordan, N. Yemen open talks today

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and North Yemen open talks today on cooperation in postal, telegraphic and telephone services. The talks will be chaired by North Yemeni Minister of Communications Ahmad Al Unsi who arrived in Amman Saturday on a four-day visit and his Jordanian counterpart Mubieddine Al Hussein. The Yemeni minister and a delegation accompanying him will be taken later on a tour of Ministry of Communications projects and later to archaeological sites in the Kingdom.

Sedki calls on U.S. to restore credibility

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egyptian Prime Minister Ataf Sedki on Saturday called on the U.S. to take steps towards restoring its credibility in the Middle East. Dr. Sedki, delivering the government's policy statement to parliament, was clearly referring to U.S. secret arms sales to Iran. In his statement, Dr. Sedki also reiterated support for Iraq and Arab Gulf states against Iranian threats and said his government would seek more cooperation with all Arab countries. On domestic issues, Dr. Sedki said his government hoped to invigorate Egypt's ailing economy by attracting new investments.

Iraqi president meets Cuban minister

BAGHDAD (AP) — Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Pook was received by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Friday for talks on the Iran-Iraq war and international efforts to end the 6½-year-old conflict, Iraqi Television reported. President Hussein also discussed bilateral relations and other developments in the Middle East and the Gulf region, the TV reported without giving any details. Mr. Malmierca arrived in Baghdad Thursday and has had two rounds of talks with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz on relations between the two countries and developments in the war, the Iraqi News Agency said. "The Cuban minister also met with Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister, Taha Yassin Ramadan, Friday and discussed with 'cooperation between the two countries in all fields and means of developing them,'" the agency added.

Ershad in Jeddah

BAHRAIN (R) — President Husein Mohammad Ershad of Bangladesh arrived at the port of Jeddah on Saturday at the start of a minor pilgrimage to holy places in Saudi Arabia, the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) reported. The Saudi newspaper Arab News said that Mr. Ershad would meet King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz on Monday.

S. Arabia to step up trade with Islamic countries

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia has formed a committee to promote trade with Islamic countries in coordination with the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the Saudi Press Agency reported Saturday. It quoted Finance and National Economy Minister Sheikh Mohammed Abul Khail as saying that the committee included officials of the commerce and industry ministries and the chambers of commerce.

INSIDE

- Kuwait sentences six to death, page 2
- King Talal reservoir declared safe for irrigation, page 3
- Budget deficits as a way of life, page 4
- Armenians — cosmopolitan and self-confident, page 5
- Graf wins French Open, page 6
- Dealers predict short 'honeymoon' for dollar, page 7
- Ramos vows to hunt underground assassins, page 8

Palestinians continue anti-occupation protests

Israelis shoot and wound 2 Arab students

Combined agency dispatches

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — Palestinians in the occupied territories continued protests and demonstrations marking the 20th anniversary of Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip on Saturday and Israeli soldiers shot and wounded at least two demonstrators.

Reports said two students of the Abu Dis College near Bethlehem were wounded when Israeli soldiers opened fire at them during a demonstration in which stones were thrown at the soldiers.

In the town of Hebron, Israeli troops used tear-gas and baton to disperse Palestinian student demonstrators at the Islamic College.

The occupation army also moved in to disperse protesters in Nablus, where Israeli soldiers opened fire and killed a 15-year-old Palestinian boy and wounded another on Friday during Palestinian demonstrations.

Hours after the killing, Palestinians erected barricades in the old market area of Nablus and threw stones at Israeli soldiers.

Azam Arandi, 15, was studying

in the third-floor living room when the bullet came through the window, ricocheted off the wall and pierced his heart, said his sister, Haan Arandi.

"I heard the sound of the bullet," Ms. Arandi, 25, told AP. "I went in to check on my brother's study and I discovered he was dead."

The bullet mark was visible on the wall and the boy's maths and English notebooks were still lying open on the table. Dozens of crying women had gathered at the Arandi home.

"He was not even in the streets, he was at home, studying," Ms. Arandi said of her brother, the youngest of 10 children. "Where shall we go if we are not even secure in our house. I don't speak of land, Palestine, only a home."

The Palestine Press Service had reported earlier that a group of demonstrators raised Palestinian flags and hurled stones at military vehicles in the old market area. The agency said soldiers and border police responded with gunfire.

A 10-year-old Nablus boy was also lightly injured after being hit by a bullet fragment from the army gunfire Friday, hospital officials said.

A doctor at Irtihad Hospital in Nablus said the boy, Saher Saba Baara, was in good condition after being hit by bullet fragments in the chest, face and right hand.

The doctor said the youth told him he was shopping for his mother in the market area when he was hit.

On Saturday, about 50 Israeli students belonging to the left-wing Ratz Party youth movement marched along a road linking the town of Kfar Sava to the West Bank village of Qalqilya, the Israeli radio said.

They raised banners calling for the end of Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Most Americans think Israel should return land

AMMAN (J.T.) — Twenty years after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, most Americans tend to think that Israel should return at least some of the Arab territory it occupied in the war and that there should be peace negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.), according to a survey taken by the Los Angeles Times.

The survey, results of which were published in the Los Angeles Times last week, also showed that the American public has a mixed view of Israel in contrast with the stand of the administration, which has strongly supported the Jewish state. Those expressed a favourable impression of Israel in the survey numbered only slightly more than those expressed an unfavourable impression.

Of the 2,317 Americans telephoned by the Times over a four-day period, only 21 per cent believed that Israel should keep all of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The majority of those surveyed — 61 per cent — felt Israel should return at least some of the occupied territory as a condition for peace, the Times said.

The American public also favoured the idea that "in order to bring peace to the Middle East, we should be willing to talk to all parties involved in the conflict, including the P.L.O."

Those surveyed also were asked whether they supported the view that the United States should not negotiate with the P.L.O. "because they are terrorists and refuse to recognise the right of Israel to exist," or with the idea that "in order to bring peace to the Middle East, we should be willing to talk to all parties involved in the conflict, including the P.L.O." The American public was inclined to think that the P.L.O. should be brought into negotiations, a step that Israel and the United States generally refuse to take.

Fifty per cent favoured negotiations with the P.L.O., 39 per cent opposed it and 11 per cent had no opinion.

Pope, Reagan review global conflicts, including Mideast

VATICAN CITY (Agencies) —

President Ronald Reagan told Pope John Paul on Saturday the United States wanted a world of more peace and fewer weapons and the pontiff urged nations to overcome ideological differences and live as one human family.

The comments by the president and the Pope came in public addresses following a 55-minute private audience at the Vatican in the pontiff's study in the Holy See's Apostolic Palace.

A Vatican statement said they discussed world peace, disarmament, East-West relations, the Middle East and Central America.

Mr. Reagan arrived at the Vatican by helicopter from a Rome military airport. He flew to the Italian capital from Venice, where he will attend the June 8-10 economic summit of the seven leading Western industrial nations.

A platoon of Swiss guards and a red carpet welcome greeted the president and his wife Nancy in a Vatican courtyard.

Earlier presidential spokesman Martin Fitzwater said he expected Mr. Reagan and the Pope would discuss general prospects for peace in the world, the Middle East situation and international relations.

Fitzwater said Friday: "The Pope will want to discuss his recent trip to Central America" and "the search for peace in the Middle East would be a subject

for discussion."

In his address after meeting the Pope, Mr. Reagan said the United States shared the Vatican's hope for a "world of peace, where armaments are reduced and human rights respected, a world of justice and hope."

In his reply to Mr. Reagan the Pope said that in order to overcome the obstacles to peaceful co-existence in the world "We must keep in mind a fundamental truth about human life, namely that together we make up a single human family."

The Pope mentioned that in a 1982 address to Mr. Reagan he had expressed the hope that disarmament negotiations would end the arms race and free financial resources to end poverty.

After the addresses Mr. Reagan introduced his entourage to the Pope, including a U.S. military official in uniform who shook hands with the pontiff with his right hand while tied to his left wrist with a leather strap was a black briefcase holding secret codes needed in case of a nuclear conflict.

Others in the entourage included Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, Frank Carlucci, and the president's chief of staff, Howard Baker.

Mr. Reagan and the entourage then left the Pope and entered a frescoed Vatican room where he joked and addressed some 200 American residents of Rome, most of them U.S. seminarians.

U.N. and U.S. renew call for Mideast settlement

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) —

The U.N. Committee on Palestinian Rights has urged the early convening of a Middle East peace conference in a statement marking the 20th anniversary of the 1967 war during which Israel occupied the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights.

Massamba Sarre of Senegal, the committee chairman, said in a written statement on Friday that Israeli occupation prevented the Palestinians from exercising self-determination.

Appealing to the international community for redoubled efforts to solve the Palestinian problem, which he called the root of the conflict, Mr. Sarre said his committee believed there should be a Middle East peace conference as soon as possible.

The United States marked the anniversary of the 1967 war with a new call for a peace settlement.

"The governments concerned and the Palestinians must participate in direct, bilateral negotiations to settle their differences, reduce tensions and work out a peace settlement that will be fair to all," State Department spokesman Charles Redman told reporters Friday.

Following is the full text of Redman's statement:

Today, as in 1967, a just and lasting peace between Israel and its neighbours remains the goal of the United States. Our efforts during the last 20 years have been and continue to be directed towards finding common ground between the parties and exploring all ways that could contribute to peace negotiations. The governments concerned and the Palestinians must participate in direct, bilateral negotiations to settle their differences, reduce tension and work out a peace that will be fair to all.

"Today many in the region do not accept the status quo of belligerency and are prepared to build on the momentum of the past to open negotiations that would lead to a comprehensive Middle East peace. Current and future generations can expect no less from their leaders. We are currently working closely with the parties to see whether an international conference could be constructed to lead promptly to direct negotiations and peace, without interfering with those negotiations or imposing a settlement."

Ministry begins review of voters' lists today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Interior today embarks on a process of revising lists of voters who registered their names for parliamentary elections last month, Minister of Interior Rajai Dajani announced Saturday.

The review will take place at different centres in the constituencies set up by the ministry, Mr. Dajani said.

The committees that will revise the lists will cross out names of those who violated the election

law and registered in other constituencies, to which they do not belong, the minister said. He said that violators of the regulations would have their names crossed out, but they would be able to re-register by early August when work would begin on re-drafting the voter lists.

The Ministry of Interior also announced on Saturday that voters who registered at the various ministry-appointed centres last

month would have a week-long period starting today to contest the registration or submit complaints on issues related to the registration.

Complaints, the ministry said, should be submitted between Sunday June 7, and Saturday, June 13, and voters can study the lists which will be displayed outside the registration centres during this period.

A special committee has been

formed in each constituency to receive the complaints, the ministry's director of administration, Abdul Qader Al Hababbe, said.

Following the two week registration period last month, Mr. Dajani said that plans were going ahead for issuing special voting cards to all eligible voters who registered their names at the various registration centres. Nearly 912,000 people have registered for the elections.

PLO officials to meet Israeli team including Oriental Jews next week

From Lamis K. Andoni in Tunis

THE Palestine Liberation Organisation (P.L.O.) has embarked on a campaign of increased contacts with Israeli peace groups and world Jews as part of its efforts to build support for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East.

A meeting is scheduled to be held next week in Budapest between PLO officials and members of Israeli leftist parties which support the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and oppose the Jewish state's occupation of Arab lands, according to senior PLO officials here.

The timing of the Budapest meeting will coincide with the beginning of a trial in Israel of four left-wing activists who participated in a meeting with PLO officials in Bucharest, Romania, last year, and thereby will constitute an open challenge to the Israeli law which prohibits Israelis from contacts with the PLO.

However, the Budapest meeting is of additional significance on two counts; first, the Israeli delegation attending the meeting

includes Sephardim (Oriental Jews) and second it will be the beginning of a new PLO political campaign to focus more attention on internal Israeli opinion as well as world Jews.

Oriental Jews in Israel have traditionally been one of the major sources of support for Israeli right-wing political groups though they enjoy only an inferior status in the Jewish state. Palestinian officials here said that they had found in a recent shift in the stand of Sephardim vis-a-vis the Palestinians. "While the older generation of the group is dedicated to the Zionist ideology and goals, Sephardim youth are not attached to the Zionist dream and are more concerned with their inferior and oppressed status in the Israeli society," according to a senior PLO official who spoke to the Jordan Times recently.

"We believe that it is extremely important to strengthen tendencies for peace among the Oriental Jews and consequently to loosen the grip over them of the right-wing parties in Israel," he said.

The emphasis of the proposed Israeli-Palestinian meeting, however, will not be confined to

Oriental Jews but will include all sectors of the Israeli societies which support Palestinian rights, according to PLO officials. In fact, the PLO seems to have a long-term strategy aimed at trying to contribute to creating a sympathetic Israeli internal public opinion which could pressure the Israeli government to change its position towards the Palestinians and the PLO.

The recent meeting in Algiers of the Palestine National Council (PNC) adopted a resolution calling for "contacts and relations with all democratic forces in Israel which oppose Israeli expansionism and occupation (of Arab lands) and support the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and an independent state."

However, the PLO does not have any illusions over contacts with Israelis and "we are not hoping for a radical change in the near future, but we believe that building bridges with Israeli groups which support the Palestinians will eventually strengthen this tendency in Israel," said a senior PLO official.

Lebanese parliamentarians appeal to Hussein not to quit

BEIRUT (Agencies) —

Lebanese parliamentarians pleaded on Saturday with Speaker Hussein Hussein to reverse his decision to resign, saying the country was in a dangerous situation.

Mr. Hussein quit on Friday saying that inquiries ordered by President Amin Gemayel were hindering the truth about an army helicopter bomb blast which killed Prime Minister Rashid Karami on Monday.

State-owned Beirut Radio quoted sources close to Mr. Hussein as saying he would not go back on his decision "unless the circumstances of Karami's assassination were revealed."

His resignation fuelled accusations that the mostly Christian "Lebanese Forces" was behind the explosion, raising fears of new clashes in the 12-year-old Lebanese conflict.

Police said three shells slammed into the Christian enclave northeast of Beirut on Saturday, but caused no casualties.

A statement by 51 of the 82 surviving members of Lebanon's 99-seat parliament, who held an unofficial meeting under acting Speaker Albert Mukhaiber, said: "We reject the resignation of Hussein Hussein in this dangerous situation."

Mr. Mukhaiber later delivered a letter to Mr. Hussein signed by

the parliamentarians urging him to come back.

The parliamentarians also called for a speedy conclusion to the investigation into Mr. Karami's murder and for harsh punishment for the plotters.

Local radios quoted "information distributed by the palace" as saying Mr. Gemayel had called on the army to pursue the investigations and keep him fully informed about them.

The radio of Druze leader Walid Junblatt's Progressive Socialist Party repeated its accusation that Mr. Karami was killed as a result of a plot between Mr. Gemayel, the army and the "Lebanese Forces."

"Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian guns should unite to face future developments, backed by true ordination and a strong alliance with the Soviet Union," the radio said.

"Nobody should try to acquit a certain group at the expense of another," it added.

Christian political and militia leaders have voiced fears that Syria, which lost a key ally with the death of Mr. Karami, might try to force a reluctant Mr. Gemayel to order an army crackdown on the rightist militia.

Lebanon's police commander, Major-General Osman Osman, said a man arrested in an unfinished building near the home

of acting Prime Minister Salim Hoss in west Beirut's Aisha Bakkar district Friday night "harboured no homicidal intentions."

Gen. Osman told AP in a telephone interview that the man, identified only as Abbas, "is just unsound."

A police spokesman said earlier the suspect was being interrogated "to establish whether he belonged to a political group out to assassinate the acting prime minister."

Mr. Hoss, 57, was slightly wounded in the face in an abortive attempt to assassinate him with a carbomb in west Beirut in September 1984.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Charles Redman said the United States had been "surprised" by the decision of Mr. Hussein to resign.

"We were surprised by this sudden decision," the spokesman said. "Speaker Hussein has consistently demonstrated dedication to Lebanon's institutions of government, in particular the National Assembly, and to the cause of peace and stability in Lebanon."

"Lebanon's legitimate institutions, including the parliament and the armed forces, must have the support of all Lebanese if Lebanon's crisis is to be resolved," Redman said.

Delhi and Colombo discuss further aid to Jaffna

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian and Sri Lankan officials discussed

further Indian aid to the Jaffna peninsula on Saturday, two days after New Delhi air-dropped relief supplies there over the protests of the Colombo government.

Sri Lankan High Commissioner Bernard Tilakaratne told Reuters the question was discussed at a meeting with Foreign Ministry Secretary A.S. Gonsalves. He gave no further details.

India has struck a Thursday conciliatory note since Thurgood's high-profile military operation, which brought bitter complaints from Colombo and an official protest at the United Nations.

Minister of State Narwar Singh stressed at a reception on Friday that New Delhi wanted "friendly, cordial, good-neighbourly" relations with Sri Lanka.

He told reporters he did not think the episode would harm India's role as mediator between Colombo and the India-based Tamil rebels fighting for a separate state in northern and eastern Sri Lanka.

Mr. Singh said he was willing to discuss the conflict with his Sri Lankan counterpart when the seven sub-continent foreign ministers gather in New Delhi for a meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation on June 17.

India says the aid was needed to alleviate suffering among the mainly Tamil population of the Jaffna peninsula after the government launched an offensive against the rebels on May 26.

Colombo insisted there were enough supplies and its gunboats turned back a flotilla of tiny fishing-boats with food and medicines which India sent across the Palk Straits on Wednesday.

The following day New Delhi sent five transport planes, carrying 35 Indian and foreign journalists, to make the unauthorised air-drop. Four Mirage fighters, more than a match for the tiny Sri Lankan air force, escorted the squadron, but no resistance was offered.

The air-drop has split the sub-continent, with Pakistan denouncing it as "a deplorable infringement of international law" and Bangladesh expressing disapproval.

The incident was certain to be discussed at a meeting between the leaders of the two smallest association members, Bhutan and Maldives. Maldives President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom is on a state visit to the Himalayan kingdom.

Carlucci: U.S. forces pose no threat in Gulf

VENICE (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser said Saturday that American naval forces in the Gulf were a deterrent, not a threat, and he suggested that attacks against the ships would be a "somewhere over 20" Chinese-built Silkworm anti-ship missiles, about half the batch they bought. Mr. Carlucci told reporters as he waited for Mr. Reagan to emerge from a meeting with Pope John Paul II.

Mr. Carlucci — and Mr. Reagan himself — refused, however, to be drawn into discussions about military actions that might be taken by the United States or the allies, who will open the seven-nation summit Monday.

"Are you prepared to tell the allies to strike the Silkworm missiles in Iran?" Mr. Reagan was asked as he headed into a luncheon meeting with Italian President Francesco Cossiga.

"I will not comment on such matters at this time," the president replied.

Mr. Carlucci said, "I don't think it does any good for anybody to speculate on military options at this point," adding that U.S. forces are there as a deterrent, not a threat.

Mr. Carlucci said China has denied selling the Silkworms to Iran.

Mr. Carlucci said China responded to a U.S. protest about the sale of the Silkworms by denying they were selling the weapons.

"The Chinese say they are not doing it," Mr. Carlucci said. But he added: "They (the missiles) are coming from China."

The Washington Post reported Friday that the administration was considering a pre-emptive strike against the radar-guided anti-ship missiles to prevent their use against shipping in the Strait of Hormuz.

The United States is now in the process of extending U.S. flag ship protection to 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers to protect them against Iranian attack, and U.S. officials have said the first convoys would probably sail later this month.

In Bahrain, Arab diplomats and western sources said the Soviet Union would lease Kuwait as many tankers as it needs to protect its oil shipments if the deal to register its vessels under the U.S. flag fell through.

The report came amid opposition by the U.S. Congress to the reflagging agreement under which Kuwait's tankers would be eligible for escort by U.S. warships through the Gulf.

The report underlined Moscow's efforts to boost Soviet influence in the Gulf.

The diplomats, quoted by AP, said the understanding between Moscow and Kuwait was "a verbal one" that apparently would become operative if Washington reneged on its commitment to reflag Kuwaiti tankers.

Kuwait said Saturday it had never considered giving military bases or other facilities on its soil to the United States.

"No-one has ever brought up the subject," Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah was quoted by the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) as saying.

6 sentenced to death in Kuwaiti sabotage trial

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's state security court sentenced six Kuwaitis to hanging Saturday on charges of sabotage and plotting to undermine the government.

Two of them are still at large. A total of 16 Kuwaiti nationals were charged specifically with sabotage at key oil sites in June 1986 and January this year, and with plotting to undermine Kuwait's territorial integrity and social and economic fabric.

Two of them — one tried in his absence — were acquitted. The rest, including another man still at large, received jail terms ranging from life to a two year suspended sentence.

The defendants sat quietly in a metal cage in the heavily guarded courtroom as the verdicts were read. Those convicted then stood, clenched arms together, and chanted repeatedly: "Allah-O-Akbar (God is Great)."

An elderly relative of one, among a dozen attending the trial, shouted out for the release of those convicted, declaring they were innocent.

Diplomats said the names of the accused indicated they were mostly of Iranian origin.

Scores of heavily armed commandos joined police surround-

ing the court building at Hawalli suburb several kilometres south of Kuwait City.

The trial, which started on April 4, was the biggest involving state security in the northern Gulf emirate since 17 people, mainly pro-Iranian Muslims, were convicted three years ago of bombing state and foreign embassy targets in December 1983.

An indictment presented at the opening of the trial said the defendants had acted against Kuwait's "unity and territorial integrity" from August 1984 to February 1987.

By then, those in court Saturday had been arrested. Eyewitnesses said 200 men and women outside the court, gathered behind metal barriers 100 metres away despite a dust storm, greeted the verdicts with calls for the release of those convicted.

Watched by security men with riot gear, they shouted: "Death to America... America is the number one enemy" and "we will not accept America in the Gulf."

Kuwait is seeking to put half its tanker fleet under the U.S. flag to get protection for its oil shipments from U.S. warships stationed in the Gulf.

Iran, angered at Kuwait backing for Iraq in the Gulf war, has repeatedly attacked shipping serving the emirate this year.

The court sentenced another defendant to life imprisonment, another to 10 years, two to seven years, two to three years and two to suspended two year terms. Most sentences include hard labour.

Most of the accused, aged 19 to 36, were employed in the oil sector or the Education Ministry. Two teachers and a school librarian were among those absent.

At least one of the pro-Iranian radical groups holding foreign hostages in Lebanon, the Islamic Jihad, has demanded the release of the 1983 convicts, including three awaiting death, in return for freeing American captives.

Islamic Jihad has held Terry Anderson, 39, chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press, and Thomas Sutherland, 54, acting dean of agriculture at the American University for Beirut, for two years. But Kuwait has refused to negotiate the kidnappers' demand.

Iran expels 5 British diplomats

LONDON (Agencies) — Iran Saturday ordered five British diplomats, including Edward Chaplin who was detained last week, to leave the country within a week, the Iranian News Agency (IRNA) reported.

IRNA, received in London, said the move was in retaliation for the "unjustified expulsion" of five Iranian diplomats by Britain on Thursday.

It said the head of British interests section at the Swedish embassy in Tehran, Christopher MacRae, and Swedish Ambassador Bo Henriksson were summoned to the Foreign Ministry Saturday and informed of the Iranian decision.

Iranian officials have decided that the charges against Mr. Chaplin should remain pending, IRNA said.

Charges against Chaplin, a first secretary, have not been disclosed.

British officials said Mr. Chaplin, 36, was dragged from his car at gunpoint in a Tehran street on May 28, beaten and held for 24 hours by six armed Revolutionary Guards.

Tehran Radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said: "... Considering that Mr. Chaplin is one of those to be expelled, the relative authorities have decided to suspend his case for the time being."

Britain answered Mr. Chaplin's abduction by ordering Iran to close its consulate-general in the north western city of Manchester and giving the five diplomats three days to leave.

The Iranian embassy in London was not affected.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe linked the Chaplin case to the arrest and planned trial of Ahmad Ghassemi, a diplomat at the Manchester consulate-general.

The Foreign Office in London said on Thursday that Mr. Ghassemi, charged with shoplifting, reckless driving and assaulting a police officer, was one of the five being expelled.

Mr. Ghassemi, who denied the charges, had been due to appear in court on June 11.

Britain downgraded relations with Iran in 1980 following the seizure of American hostages at the U.S. embassy in Tehran. The Swedish embassy houses the British interests section which has a complement of 19 diplomats.

In London, the Foreign Office said the Iranian measure was "certainly unacceptable" but refused comment on any further action Britain might take.

"We have to wait until we receive full reports from Tehran," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

The expulsion of the five Britons was "the sort of thing they (the Iranians) were likely to do," he said.

Key Iran-contra figure gives conflicting testimony

WASHINGTON (R) — Congress wound up its fifth week of hearings into the Iran-contra scandal with a conflict in testimony which raised the likelihood that a key witness will be recalled.

Several members of the House and Senate joint investigating committees have urged further questioning of retired air force Maj. Gen. Richard Secord following testimony Friday from his business partner, Albert Hakim.

Under a barrage of questions from chief Senate counsel Arthur Liman, Mr. Hakim testified that he had made over \$80,000 in disbursements from a Swiss bank account in October to Gen. Secord, who managed the private network used to sell arms to Iran and the "contra" rebels in Nicaragua.

The money went for an aircraft and a sports car that Mr. Hakim said Gen. Secord purchased for his personal use.

That conflicted with Gen. Secord's testimony that he had not enriched himself from the "enterprise" and that he was motivated purely by patriotism and a sense of duty.

Gen. Secord was the lead-off witness in the congressional hearings which began on May 5, modelled on the Watergate probe that led to the resignation of President Nixon in 1974.

Mr. Hakim, who bankrolled the enterprise, and Gen. Secord ran their network under the direction of Lt.-Col. Oliver North, a middle-ranking National Security Council aide until he was fired on Nov. 25.

Col. North was dismissed after Attorney General Edwin Meese disclosed the skimming of Iran arms-sales profits to benefit the contras when Congress had blocked U.S. aid.

Gen. Secord testified last month that he had notified Mr. Hakim in August 1984 that he was renouncing his share of profits from dealings with the contras.

But according to documents released Friday Gen. Secord marked up prices he charged the

rebels by as much as 60 per cent.

"All along, I was under the impression that the mark-up was around 30 per cent," Mr. Hakim testified.

Sen. Paul Trible, a Virginia Republican who is a member of the panel, said Friday Gen. Secord must be recalled "to give him a chance to respond out of fairness."

Sen. Daniel Inouye, the Hawaii Democrat who heads the panel, said: "We may have to call upon him (Secord) for his assistance."

Sen. Inouye added the committees might also want to conduct further questioning of Mr. Hakim, an Iranian-born U.S. citizen who Friday wound up three days of sometimes startling testimony.

At one point Friday, Mr. Hakim described a meeting last October at which a U.S. delegation told an Iranian contact the United States would fight the Soviets if they invaded Iran and would also help to depose Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

A copy of Gen. Secord's handwritten discussion paper released by the panel read: "As I said in Brussels (at a previous meeting Gen. Secord had with the Iranian contact), U.S. will fight Russians in Iran in case of invasion with or without govt of Iran assistance."

"We will cooperate to depose S. Hussein."

Iran and Iraq have been at war since September 1980.

The U.S. objective was to move toward normalising relations with a post-Khomeini Iran and free Americans held by Pro-Tehran groups in Lebanon.

Mr. Hakim said Friday he is not prepared to turn over \$8 million in remaining profits to the U.S. Treasury.

"It's not a question of doing the heroic thing and passing an acid test," Mr. Hakim said. "It's a business situation and it should be treated as such," he said.

The witness said remaining profits from the Secord-Hakim enterprise are in two accounts. One, with Merrill Lynch in Lon-

don, contains \$6.7 million. The other, holding \$1.4 million, is with a Swiss bank.

Mr. Hakim received a backhanded compliment from a U.S. congressman for displaying business skills that the lawmaker said could get him shot in Texas.

Saying Mr. Hakim was "one of the more interesting witnesses that I have ever had the pleasure of listening to," Texas Democrat Jack Brooks continued: "Interesting and innovative, resourceful, and with great business skills."

"I don't know if I'd want to trade with you too much, but I'd want to watch you pretty close while we did."

Mr. Brooks thanked Mr. Hakim for his "candid education of Americans in the way of doing business that you've prospered at doing."

"... I enjoyed it," he added. "I think they'd shoot me in east Texas if I did it, but it works good in lots of places and it's been a pleasure to do business with you."

"Thank you very much, sir," responded Mr. Hakim.

Mr. Hakim said he had been "stabbed" — abandoned — by unidentified people in the U.S. government after the collapse of the covert "enterprise" he ran with Col. North and Gen. Secord.

"Can you be specific about who you feel stabbed you?" asked Senator George Mitchell, a Maine Democrat on the congressional committee.

Mr. Hakim said he felt sure officials higher in the U.S. government than Col. North had supported the operation until it was made public, but he never knew who they were.

"The whole structure (of the operation) ... is a mystery to me to this date. I cannot put my hands on the element of the government that structured the whole thing."

"I hope some day I would be able to understand what that segment is," Mr. Hakim told the congressional committees.

Sen. Mitchell drew attention to "the irony."

"I just note that if one of the central participants finds this a mystery, think, Mr. Hakim, how we and the American people feel about it."

The congressional panel requested the return of a top secret coding machine used by Mr. Hakim and now in his lawyer's office in Switzerland.

The machine, called a KL-43, belongs to the National Security Agency and permits the transmission of secret messages down unsecured telephone lines.

Sen. Inouye described the KL-43 as "a most secret device, something the KGB (Soviet intelligence) would love to grab hold of."

The panel decided it would be safer if Hakim's machine were picked up in Geneva by an authorised U.S. official.

On the issue of Lebanon hostages Mr. Hakim said Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini could personally gain the release of American hostages in Lebanon, but Iran's government itself has less credibility with their captors.

Mr. Hakim said he believed the Iranian government had "used up a lot of their blue chips" in connection with the Lebanese.

"I also believe that if the religious leader himself who no longer really participates in the political operations of the country — Imam Khomeini — if he himself would take upon himself as religious leader to come out and address the captors, the captors would respect the religious leader and free our hostages."

But he did not believe the executive branch of the Iranian government any longer had sufficient credibility to be able to help with the hostages, "unless we would find willing ears also towards the Lebanese problem."

Referring to 12 years of civil war in that country, Mr. Hakim added: "I don't believe that this is simply an Iranian problem ... I really think that you should look at the total system and not focus on Iran alone."

Canada urges arms embargo on Iran, Iraq

OTTAWA (AP) — Canada has proposed that the U.N. Security Council mandate a cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war and proclaim an arms embargo to both sides.

Foreign Minister Joe Clark, answering a question in parliament, said the Gulf war was "one of the most combustible crises now facing the world," and Canada would raise its suggestions at the Venice economic summit next

week. Canada supports mediation efforts by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mr. Clark said.

But he added: "We think it would now be appropriate for the Security Council of the U.N. to mandate a cease-fire and a withdrawal with binding enforcement measures including an arms embargo."

Mr. Clark said that during a meeting this week with the visiting vice-chairman of China's Military Commission, Yang Shangkun, he asked about reported Chinese sales of Silkworm anti-air missiles to Iran.

He did not report Mr. Yang's response. China has officially denied widespread reports that it has sold large quantities of arms to both sides in the Gulf war.

American convicted of selling planes to Libya

ATLANTA, Georgia (AP) — A jury convicted a California businessman of selling two Lockheed-Georgia cargo planes to Libya in violation of the U.S. arms export control act.

Edward J. Elkins was also convicted on Friday of conspiracy in the 1985 sale, but was found innocent of shipping spare parts for the planes to Libya. Sale of U.S. military equipment to Libya has been banned since 1981.

U.S. District Judge Owen Forrester did not set a sentencing date. The trial began in April.

The L-100-30 cargo planes could be converted to KC-130s, which can refuel fighter jets in mid-air.

The jury acquitted co-defendants Thomas J. Burnham and Franklin D.R. Corcoran of charges they also conspired to sell the planes to Libya. Charges against a fourth defendant, David E. Baskett, were dropped earlier this month.

Two Libyan nationals indicted in the case, Abdurrahman M. Badir and Abdurrahman M. Badir, live abroad and were never arrested.

Prosecutors said Armofox, a Santa Maria, California, armour plating manufacturing company owned by Elkins, purchased two planes from Lockheed-Georgia and sold them to Contrast, a Libyan company based in Germany.

They told jurors that Elkins, Burnham and Corcoran made \$12 million in the sale.

Israel to get 500 U.N. war files, wants more

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Israel will receive 500 files of alleged Nazi war criminals from the United Nations on Monday but wants more, an Israeli delegation spokesman has said.

Chief Israeli delegate Benjamin Netanyahu plans to collect the files — an initial delivery on a request for 2,000 U.N. files to aid research into the Holocaust, the spokesman said.

"A recent investigation of 300 files obtained earlier from the archives revealed a wealth of new

historical information concerning that period," said Eyal Arad, the Israeli spokesman.

He renewed an Israeli demand that Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar open the archive, which contains some 40,000 files on alleged war criminals, including that of President Kurt Waldheim of Austria.

So far, Mr. Perez de Cuellar has permitted only governments to see the documents and denied a request by Israel for broader access last year when allegations

about the former U.N. secretary general were first published. Officials said Mr. Perez de Cuellar is polling U.N. members about increasing access to the archives and the United States is among several who have agreed to drop opposition to the proposal.

France and Britain are among former members of the International War Crimes Commission that continued to believe the material should be limited to governmental scrutiny, officials said.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 773111-19	22:00 Evening Show continued
	23:00 News Summary
	23:57 News Headline
	24:00 Close Down
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30 Koran	
15:50 Programme Review	
16:00 Children's programme	
17:00 Give Me A Break	
17:40 World Alert	
18:00 Local Agricultural programme	
18:30 Arabic series	
19:30 Local programme	
19:50 Programme review	
20:00 News in Arabic	
20:30 Arabic series	
21:30 Local reportage	
22:30 Local variety programme	
23:00 News Summary in Arabic	
23:10 In Concert	
23:10 Programme cont.	
PROGRAMME TWO	
16:00 French Open tennis finals (men)	
18:00 Napoleon adventures histories (feature film)	
19:00 News in French	
19:15 La force du destin	
19:30 News in Hebrew	
19:45 Varieties	
20:00 News in Arabic	
20:30 Growing Pains	
21:10 Conquest (documentary)	
22:00 News in English	
22:20 Miss Marple	
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM	
& partly on 95.50 KHz. SW	
Tel: 774111-19	
07:00 Light Music	
07:30 Newsweek	
08:00 Morning Show	
10:00 News Summary	
10:45 Pop Session	
11:30 In Concert	
12:00 News Summary	
12:05 Pop Talk	
13:00 News Summary	
13:05 Pop Session cont.	
14:00 News Bulletin	
14:10 Instruments	
14:30 Science Report	
15:00 Concert Hour	
16:00 News Summary	
16:05 Old Favorites	
16:30 Listeners' Choice	
17:00 News Summary	
18:00 Jazz Hour	
18:05 Newsweek	
19:30 Date with a Star	
20:00 Evening Show	
21:00 News Summary	
21:05 Evening Show continued	
21:55 News Summary	

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
* An exhibition of photos at the UNESCO's regional office in Amman on the occasion of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (until June 8).	
* An art exhibition by Lebanese artist Jan Turk at the Petra Bank Gallery — Wadi Saqra.	
SYMPOSIUM	
* The Armenian Centre is participating with the Royal Automobile Club, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and other Jordanian and international institutions in a conference on Modern Trends in Traffic and Transport at the Royal Cultural Centre (until June 11).	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre — Tel. 6010267	
American Centre — 64371	
British Council — 6361478	
French Cultural Centre — 637093	
Goethe Institute — 641993	
Soviet Cultural Centre — 644203	
Spanish Cultural Centre — 634049	
Turkish Cultural Centre — 639777	
Haya Arts Centre — 663195	
Husseini Youth City — 667181/6	
Y.W.C.A. — 641793	
Y.W.M.C.A. — 646251	
Amman Municipal Library — 637111	
Univ. of Jordan Library — 843555	
MUSEUMS	
* "Children's Heritage and Science Museum." Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official	

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) flights (Terminal 1)	
10:15 Agaba (RJ)	
10:15 Cairo (RJ)	
10:30 Kuwait (RJ)	
10:45 Jeddah (RJ)	
10:55 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)	
11:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)	
11:25 London (RJ)	
11:30 Cairo, Agaba (RJ)	
11:40 Agaba (add.) (RJ)	
11:50 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)	
12:00 Paris (RJ)	
12:05 Frankfurt (RJ)	
12:15 Brussels, Geneva (RJ)	
12:20 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)	
12:30 Madrid, Rome (RJ)	
12:35 Baghdad (RJ)	
OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)	
Local set-back rates in \$/£	
Belgian franc 89.7 / 90.8	
Dutch guilder 165.9 / 166.7	
French franc 55.6 / 56.1	
Italian lire 25.7 / 26.1	
Japanese yen (for 100) 234.7 / 237.2	
Swiss crown 53.4 / 53.9	
Swiss franc 223.9 / 225.9	
U.K. sterling pound 550.1 / 551.9	
U.S. dollar 338.1 / 340.6	
W. German mark 185.8 / 187.7	
PRAYER TIMES	
03:50 Fajr	
05:26 Sunrise (Sunrise) Doha	
12:35 Dhuhur	
16:15 Asr	
17:20 Maghrib	
21:20 Isha	
MONEY EXCHANGE	
Saturday rates	
Amman 15 / 31	
Baghdad 18 / 33	
Bahrain 15 / 33	
Jordan Valley 17 / 33	
WEATHER	
A slight decrease in temperature is expected with northwesterly moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.	
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 35, Agaba 34. Humidity readings: Amman 12 per cent, Agaba 24 per cent.	

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30	Koran
15:50	Programme Review
15:55	Children's programme
17:00	Give Me a Brake
17:40	World Alive
18:00	Local Agriculture
18:30	Arabic series
19:30	Local programme
19:50	Programme review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:30	Local reportage
22:30	Local variety programme
23:00	News Summary in Arabic
23:10	Programme contd.

PROGRAMME TWO

16:00	French Open tennis finals (men)
18:00	Napoleonic adventures historiques (feature film)
19:00	News in French
19:15	La force du destin
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	News in Arabic
20:30	Variety
20:30	Growing Pains
21:10	Conquest (documentary)
22:00	News in English
22:30	Miss Marple

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 6560 KHz. SW
Tel: 774111-19

07:30	Light Music
07:30	Newsdesk
08:00	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
10:05	Pop Session
11:30	In Concert
11:30	News Summary
12:05	Pop Talk
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session contd.
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Science Report
15:00	Concert Hour
15:30	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Listeners' Choice
17:30	News Summary
18:00	Jazz Hour
19:05	Newsdesk
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Evening Show continued
21:55	News Summary

22:00	Evening Show continued
23:00	News Summary
23:57	News Headline
24:00	Close Down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00	Newsdesk
07:30	Relishwin
07:40	Friends of the Gulf
07:50	Financial Review
08:00	World News
08:29	24 Hours: News Summary
08:30	Cantabria 08:45 Letter from America 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Chorus of Britain 10:00 News 10:09 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 From Our Own Correspondent 10:50 Waveguide 10:40 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 The Pleasure's Yours 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 Through My Window 12:45 The Racing Game 13:00 News Summary; Short Story 13:15 From Our Own Correspondent 13:30 Religious Service 14:00 World News 14:09 The 90's Your World 14:55 News About Britain 15:00 News Summary; Three Ring flashes 15:10 Prompt 15:50 Play of the Week 16:00 Intimate Exchanges 16:00 World News 16:49 24 Hours: News Summary 16:40 Mirrored in Music 16:45 The Sandy Jones Request Show 17:30 The Waiting Room 17:40 World Newsweek 18:15 International Recital 19:00 World News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 Open Door Policies 19:45 Letter from America 20:00 Newsdesk 20:09 Reflections 20:15 Meridian 20:45 Sports Roundup 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Brain of Britain 1957 22:00 News Summary; Classical Record Review 22:15 Appointment 21:50 The Adventure of the Bruce Partington Pan 02:15 Letter from America 02:30 Marshall Plan

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 1174, 11925 and 15210 KHz

06:00	News 06:10 VOA Morning 07:00 News 07:10 VOA Morning 07:00 News
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Poverty problem to be studied by ministry

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Labour and Social Development announced Saturday that it has allocated JD 70,000 for a comprehensive study on poverty in the Kingdom.

The announcement said that a special committee of specialists has been formed, grouping representatives of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) and a number of organisations concerned with the needy people in the country to supervise the study.

It said that the study was needed to help planners of projects benefiting the needy people of Jordan.

Jordan Times study

In 1982 the Jordan Times pub-

lished a study by Dr. Jarir Dajani, a professor of infrastructure in planning and management at Stanford University in California. U.S. Dr. Dajani served for one year as lecturer at the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

The study revealed that 30 per cent of the population in Jordan lived below the relative poverty line. It indicated that the poorest 30 per cent of the population earned 11.5 per cent of the total income earned in the country.

One fifth of all income was earned by the richest 6.2 per cent of the population, according to the study.

The study indicated that those classified as living under the poverty line earned less than JD 100 a month.

U.N. group to investigate Israeli abuse of Arabs

AMMAN (Petra) — A United Nations fact-finding mission is due here today for a four day visit to Jordan and talks with Jordanian government officials.

The mission members sent to the Middle East by the United Nations General Assembly is entrusted with investigating Israel's practices against the Arab population in the occupied Arab land.

In the course of their work, the mission members will be meeting a number of Arab citizens who underwent torture in Israeli jails before being deported to Jordan.

The latest deportees from the occupied West Bank were two

students from Birzeit University who were expelled by the Israeli authorities to Wadi Araba, south of the Dead Sea last month.

The two, Marwan Barghout and Khalil Ashour, said they were arrested and imprisoned for four and half years before their deportation amid an intensive Israeli campaign directed against Arab educational institutions in the Israeli-held Arab lands.

They told reporters in Amman that in the last four months, the Israeli authorities stepped up their violence at Birzeit University, killing four and injuring 19 students and clamping down on demonstrations.

European bank delegation tours industrial city

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the European Investment Bank (EIB) Saturday visited the Amman industrial city of Sahab, inspected various areas, and met with Dr. Faysal Subeimat, director general of the Industrial Cities Organisation to discuss bilateral cooperation.

The delegation, which arrived here on Friday on a four day visit, toured also a number of industrial facilities in the city which was built with EIB assistance.

The EIB contributed eight million European Currency Units (ECU) to the development of the first stage of the Sahab industrial city and is expected to offer 6.5 million ECUs to help carry out the second phase of the project.

During their stay in Amman, EIB delegation members will be meeting with officials at the Ministry of Planning and will inspect a number of Jordanian development projects.



This Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday opens the Iraq Al Amir Castle 20 kilometres west of Amman (Petra photo)

Crown Prince attends completion of restored Iraq Al Amir castle

By Nermeen Murad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Iraq Al Amir castle came back to life Saturday as His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan attended the celebration marking the end of restoration work on the site.

The castle, situated some 20 kilometres west of Amman, was salvaged from ruins by L'Institut Francaise D'Archeologie du Proche Orient, in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities in Jordan.

Iraq Al Amir is erected on a hill surrounded by valleys which were originally created to allow for an artificial lake that served as protection against invaders.

The castle was built in the 2nd century B.C. by Prince Herkan, a member of a renowned and rich family of the Tobiens, who ruled the area from the 5th century to the 2nd century B.C. The clan

controlled the tax division of the then ruling kingdom of Bani Ammon.

Prince Herkan was attacked by the Soloukians who were trying to gain control from the Egyptian Bataissah kings, and as a result of their imminent threat, Prince Herkan committed suicide and his family ran away. The castle's construction was never completely finished.

Crown Prince Hassan in his speech at the opening ceremony expressed his satisfaction at seeing the completed joint efforts of the French and Jordanian restoration team and hoped that the people living in the area would join in with their efforts to protect and preserve Iraq Al Amir castle.

In 1988, the third international meeting of the archaeological teams from 16 different countries will be held. The Crown Prince

said that Jordan will participate in this meeting to introduce the archaeological treasures in the country to the rest of the world.

Crown Prince Hassan further added that he would like to see the different university students with a background in sociology, history and antiquities combine their efforts and impress the importance of the science of archaeology on the lives of the coming generations.

Dr. Adnan Al Hadidi opened the ceremony by extending complimentary words to all the people who made this historic restoration of an archaeological phenomena possible.

The French ambassador to Jordan also extended his appreciation for the help of the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, the Biblical School of Jerusalem and all French and Jordanian workers on the sight.

King Talal reservoir safe to irrigate nearby fields

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Health Ministry Saturday announced that the water of the King Talal reservoir was free of dangerous germs and safe for irrigation purposes.

The announcement was made by Dr. Mohammad Rida Tawfiq, director of the ministry's Malaria Department, who accompanied Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh and other health officials on an inspection tour of the King Talal dam and neighbouring regions.

Dr. Tawfiq said that the water of the reservoir is continually tested by the Health Ministry in cooperation with the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) and the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) in order to ensure that it is safe and can be used by farmers in their fields.

The ministry has already tested and cleaned 36 water areas of

germs, but work is still continuing to eliminate bilharzia snails from the reservoirs of King Talal, Karain and Wadi Shu'aib dams through spraying these regions with special chemical substances. Dr. Tawfiq said.

In addition to measures around water reservoirs and dams, the ministry is taking measures to prevent people with bilharzia disease from entering and working in Jordan, Dr. Tawfiq added.

He said that the Health Ministry and the Ministry of Labour and Social Development have been cooperating in this respect. Work permits have been denied foreign workers coming from

countries with endemic bilharzia disease, unless they have been cured.

Between 1985 and 1987, the Health Ministry discovered 14,200 bilharzia cases, all non-Jordanians, in the Kingdom and has successfully treated most of them with special medicines, Dr. Tawfiq said in a statement to the Jordan Times. He said that since 1985 only 37 bilharzia cases were discovered among Jordanians living in southern regions of the Kingdom, but he said they all have been safely treated and cured.

Dr. Tawfiq said that the water of the dams in the Kingdom is being tested weekly and on constant basis at the laboratories of the Health Ministry and the RSS to ensure the safety of the people and the crops.

Princess Sarvath graduates students

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath, the Amman Baccalaureate School Saturday celebrated its graduation day for the class of 1987.

The graduates are those of the third secondary class students who completed their general secondary school studies in the scientific and literary stream and the GCE course. The graduates received their diplomas from Princess Sarvath in the presence of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

She also presented school prizes to a number of those who excelled in their courses.

Addressing the ceremony, Princess Sarvath lauded the students' efforts for acquiring knowledge and education and paid tribute to Jordanian schools which she said turn out learned youths who will form the state of tomorrow.



Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath Saturday awards certificate to one of the graduating students (Petra photo)

Majali to inaugurate Irbid electricity project

IRBID (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali will today inaugurate Stage II of the electricity grid upgrading project for Irbid.

The JD 1.25 million project is aimed at strengthening and upgrading the electric power grid in the southern and eastern parts of Irbid. Work on the project lasted for 16 months.

The project is also designed to ensure the reliability and continuity of electric power in the area and meeting the present and future demand for electricity in the city.

The first stage of the project was implemented in 1982 under which the electricity grid in the northern and western parts of the city was strengthened.

Electric power will be supplied to 65 new villages, inhabited by 24,000 people, throughout the

Kingdom during this year by Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA), the Jordanian Electric Power Company (JEPCO) and the Irbid District Electricity Company (IDECO).

This will mean 96 per cent of the population will have electricity in rural areas.

Last year, the three electricity corporations energised 82 villages inhabited by 31,000 people. This brought to 656 the number of villages throughout the country which have been supplied with electric power up to the end of 1986.

The 656 villages are inhabited by 1,055,000 people who form 94 per cent of the total rural population.

Meanwhile JEA sources said that citizens in Jordan enjoyed a high reliability and continuity of electric power during 1986.

Transport, traffic panel to open

AMMAN (J.T.) — A seminar on modern trends in transport and traffic will open today at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman.

Delegates to the four-day seminar will discuss issues related to transport and shipping, different world transport systems and training courses for motorists, among other subjects.

Participants from the United States, Britain, Sweden, and Jordan and representatives of the United Nations, the Arab Cities Organisation, and a number of Arab countries will attend the seminar.

The JSPRA has received a letter from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan voicing appreciation for the society's work.

NEWS IN BRIEF

40,000 students to take exams

AMMAN (Petra) — Nearly 40,162 students in the Greater Amman area will take the general examinations set by the Ministry of Education during this month, according to Dr. Mahdi Al Karanz, director of education for the Amman Governorate. He said that of these, 21,022 students will sit for the secondary stage admission examinations while the rest will be taking the general secondary school certificate (tawjihi) examinations.

Arab Mining Co. to hold meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Mining Company's board of directors will hold a meeting here on June 17 with the participation of delegates from Jordan, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Libya, Kuwait, Iraq and Saudi Arabia to discuss the progress of projects in which the company holds shares in a number of Arab countries, according to the company's director general, Thabet Al Taber. He added that the company's general assembly will hold its meeting here on June 18 to review the company's achievements and activities during the past year. The company was established in 1974 and 15 Arab states hold shares in it.

Paediatricians return from Berlin meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian paediatricians society has taken part in a medical conference and celebrations which were organised by the paediatricians society in East Germany to mark the 75th anniversary of the founding of Berlin. The society's president, Dr. Hassan Far'ou, who represented the society in the conference, said that during the three-day conference participants discussed issues related to paediatrics and advancements in this field. The conference was organised in cooperation with the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organisation (WHO).

788,000 tonnes of fertilisers exported

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's exports of phosphate, potash and fertilisers via Aqaba port reached 788,183 tonnes during last April, according to Ports Corporation sources. The sources added that 434,130 tonnes of phosphate, 29,377 tonnes of fertilisers and 124,676 tonnes of potash were exported via Aqaba port during the said month. Among the countries which imported these materials were India, Romania, Yugoslavia, Poland, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Malaysia, Philippines, Brazil, France, Italy, China and the Netherlands.

Poultry group opens training centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan-based Regional Poultry Training and Development Centre Saturday opened a new training course in the poultry industry of Arab and Near Eastern countries. Lecturers from the regional office of the United Nations Agriculture and Food Organisation (FAO), the Ministry of Agriculture, and the University of Jordan will deliver lectures to the participants who will also be taken on tours to a number of poultry farms in the Kingdom. The centre, established by FAO in cooperation with the Italian government, offers training courses in poultry, farm operations and economics to help improve the poultry industry in the region.

SSC expands facilities for extended coverage

AMMAN (Petra) — The Social Security Corporation (SSC) is making final preparations for opening new offices in Salt, Mafrak and Tafleeh and studying prospects for opening branches and offices in other areas of the country, SSC Director General Mahdi Al Farhan announced Saturday.

He said that the SSC which was established in 1980, opened its first branch in Irbid in 1982, and the second in Aqaba in 1983 and later opened an office in Karak, and last month opened a branch in Zarqa.

Dr. Farhan was addressing a seminar on decentralisation in the management of the SSC, attended by directors and heads

of the SSC branches and offices around the Kingdom.

He said that the SSC is now covering 415,000 employees in public and private sector. The SSC provides services for old age, disability and death.

Referring to the recent government decision to include businesses employing less than 10 workers in the SSC law, Dr. Farhan said that in accordance with the regulations such businesses have until the end of this month to complete applications for their inclusion in the SSC law.

The aim of the latest move, he said, is to offer SSC benefits to the widest possible sector of the public in Jordan.

Border security under review at symposium

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Interior will take part in meetings on immigration, nationality and passports in the Arab World, due to start at the Arab League headquarters in Tunis on Tuesday.

The three-day meetings will discuss subjects dealing with recommendations of earlier meetings about dual nationality, immigrant workers and their effect on security, as well as border control issues pertaining to aliens and illegal immigration.

The ministry's representative at the meetings, Mr. Salameh Hammad, will submit a working paper containing the ministry's views about these subjects.

UNRWA film marks 20th anniversary of '67 war

By Sana Atiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "They survived for only more suffering. The actors depart; the drama goes on." These are the final words in the documentary film, Twenty Years to June, which, in 23 minutes, depicts a brief history of the life of Palestinian refugees after the 1967 invasion of the West Bank and Gaza.

To mark the twentieth year of the 1967 war, the public information division of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has produced Twenty Years to June in order to remind the world that there is a problem still unsolved, according to the director of UN-

RWA affairs in Jordan, Mr. Ele Jan Saaf.

The film was also made to show that the reasons why UNRWA came into existence in 1950 remains the same: To offer Palestinian refugees education, relief and health services, including food, shelter, and environmental sanitation, said Mr. Saaf.

The opening of the film, which was screened for a group of journalists on Thursday, takes us to the Baqa'a refugee camp in Jordan, the largest in the Middle East. The narrator explains that the camp has been housing the displaced people since the 1948 diaspora, and took in more Palestinians after the 1967 exodus from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, where there are up to 70,000 people.

Mustafa relates his and his family's exodus from a refugee camp in Gaza, only to move to another refugee camp in the East Bank. With a sad rhythm of modern Palestinian music in the background, the film shows the 1967 exodus in black and white, when 149,000 Palestinians were uprooted for the second time. Then, Mustafa's home in Gaza is shown, now inhabited by another refugee family.

We then see half of a family in Gaza behind barbed wire speaking to the other half on the Egyptian side. "While families are still divided, governments are still negotiating," says the narrator.

The camera moves to Jerusalem where a man walks through the streets of the old city. He says

he was kicked out of his home four times since 1948, and he does not want to leave again because he is from the holy city and it is his home.

Outside Jerusalem, an elderly Arab walks through what is now an Israeli park. The park was once his family's land where his father worked, was killed and buried.

The documentary shows present and past: Palestinians' flight to Jordan in 1967 at the Allenby Bridge, and the deserted camps today in the West Bank. We then see the bridge which families use today to go to the occupied territories. "It is a long and tiring experience to go see relatives," the narrator comments, as crowds are seen silent and exhausted.

The picture on the screen is later divided into two. The bottom half shows the refugee camps immediately after 1967: Overcrowded tents; the top part shows the same camps that have turned into towns.

UNRWA's area officer in Amman, Basil Annab describes how the agency was trying to organise the refugees that came to Jordan by the thousands. Mr. Annab is shown twenty years ago in black and white as he speaks of his memories: "There were up to twenty families in one room," he recalls in the film.

Hungry and homeless men, women and children are seen grabbing for food on June 11, 1967, when UNRWA began providing food after the war.

The documentary concludes with old clips from 1967; although the intensity of the scenes needed no commenting, the narration still said: "1967 was not the end. Palestinian refugees are still in the camps..."

Italian team to 'sell' Jordan's tourist sites

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Italian tour operators leave Jordan today taking with them ideas for a more ambitious project to market the tourist attractions of the Kingdom in Italy.

Over the past years, Jordan has been marketed in Italy on an individual basis, according to Mr. Giulio Penteriani, product manager of international routes for Alitalia, the Italian national airline.

"Now with ten tour operators from all over Italy, marketing Jordan will be conducted on a wider scale reaching more people," said Mr. Penteriani.

In addition, the advertisements put in the trade press "will reach almost everyone, as 3000 travel agencies throughout Italy will be covered," he said. The first will advertise the results of the workshop held in Amman on Saturday in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism.

The workshop included 25 Jordanian travel agents. Together with the Italian travel agents, they hope to formulate programmes for tours in the Kingdom. Mr. Penteriani says that he believes that 90 per cent of the local

agents will create programmes "emphasising efficiency and quality at the best prices."

He hopes by September the tour programmes will be ready, "and we will advertise them in the trade press."

"The programmes are directed towards the Italian middle class," said Mr. Penteriani. He added that the central and northern parts which are considered to be the most important market, since they are the richest areas, have also been covered.

Jordan, he continued, has a good potential in tourism, "but, what must be kept clear is that Jordan is a peaceful country, even though the Kingdom is surrounded by warring nations."

Mr. Penteriani named other aspects which makes Jordan appealing to Italian tourists. "It is a quiet country with good tourist organisation," he said. "The authorities have a real interest for incoming tourists and this is apparent by the marketing support and joint ventures."

The architecture, historical sites and people make Jordan very interesting to the Italians, he added. To him, "this is the magic moment to start scientifically marketing the country."

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Refugee Mustafa Abu Shinab and his family cross into Jordan in 1967, fleeing the fighting. His was

one of thousands of families who fled the fighting in 1967.

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Limit of power

WHEN it rolled its military machine into action and invaded Lebanon in June 1982, Israel's declared aim was to push Palestinian fighters beyond rocket range of Jewish settlements in the Galilee. Now, five years later, Israel is facing the same question it has been facing everyday since the first day of that invasion: Is the Galilee area any safer from Katyusha and other resistance attacks?

If anything, there are more attacks on the Galilee now than before. These attacks, which are likely to escalate, are carried out not only by Palestinians but by Lebanese resistance groups. The number of young Lebanese prepared to give their lives to deal a major blow to the occupiers of their land is growing; yet there are no signs of Israel pulling out its invading forces from its self-styled buffer zone. On the contrary, all indications point to the Israelis planning a permanent stay in the zone which is five to 10 kilometres deep into South Lebanon and a zigzagging 120 kilometres long. With the help of the South Lebanese Army (SLA), formed by the Israelis and backed by 1,000 Israeli soldiers, the Jewish state is implementing its "iron fist policy" in an attempt to subdue and subjugate the people living there, and to force them into leaving their lands.

The occupation has virtually sealed off the south and put tens of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese living there under siege. Most days witness multiple attacks on civilians. Dozens are indiscriminately shot and hundreds arrested, while homes are blown up. Others are rounded up and taken away never to be heard of again. The occupation troops prevent ambulances from entering the region and transporting the sick to hospitals in Beirut and other Lebanese cities, further bloodying Israeli hands.

In addition, the material basis upon which human life depends, specifically the economic infrastructure of the area under occupation, has been seriously damaged by the Israelis, whether by burning crops, destroying trees and tobacco fields (from which 60 per cent of the south earns a living). Israelis give themselves the right to order closures of entire market places for weeks at a time, shutting off water, electricity and fuel supplies to villages on a whim.

Despite all the hardships few of the 40,000 Lebanese and Palestinians living in the 30 frontline villages have left. With the realisation that the occupation of the south of Lebanon may be a permanent reality, a mood of defiance is prevailing among the Lebanese and Palestinians in the Lebanese south. In their resistance against the occupation Lebanese and Palestinian groups report two attacks on Israeli or pro-Israeli outposts daily. However, today the Israelis have not learnt the limit of their power. When asked about withdrawing, Israeli leaders still answer in vague terms — when they feel the need to give answers at all, that is.

The illegal occupation of other people's lands in hopes of fulfilling the Zionist dream of occupying all the land between the Nile and Euphrates will continue as long as the Arab World remains divided and the United States continues to pump money and weapons into the Israeli killing machine.

Perhaps if the Arab leaders realise what is really happening to them and to our people in Lebanon and Palestine they will put their differences aside and create a united front which Israel and the United States must reckon with. Only then, it seems, will Israel feel enough pressure to withdraw from the south of Lebanon and from all the other territories it is occupying.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: A word of caution

IRAQ has announced its opposition to the involvement of foreign powers in the Gulf conflict, and the speaker of the People's Assembly, Sa'doun Hamadi, said in Baghdad that foreign powers are trying to impose their domination on the region. Needless to say, the United States has been seeking to do that following the attack on the frigate Stark last month. Hamadi's statement follows announcements in the United States that President Reagan has been empowered by Congress to seek support for Washington's moves in the Gulf, and to ensure European participation in a multinational naval force in the Gulf zone. It is clear that the U.S. move which President Reagan is spearheading during the coming economic summit in Venice is designed to enhance America's presence in the Arab region. Such a scenario would cause further deterioration in the situation. The Soviet Union has issued warnings against such actions and France has announced its opposition to any participation in such force. We hope that the European countries will opt for a wise decision and avoid involving themselves in such a conflict. If world nations are really concerned with ending the conflict they should stop supplying the Iranian aggressors with weapons that enable Tehran to continue the war and threaten free navigation in the Gulf.

Al Dustour: New spectre of strife

THE resignation of the speaker of the Lebanese parliament, Hussein Al Hussein, has opened the door wide for major developments and further complications in the country's political arena. The resignation, coming a few days after the assassination of Prime Minister Rashid Karami, should be considered as one of the most dangerous issues that Lebanon is facing at present. Both the assassination and the resignation serve as negative elements, eroding Lebanon's central constitutional power. The assassination of Karami came at a time when the Lebanese government was split and in confusion, paving the ground for a renewal of factional conflicts. The resignation of Hussein is bound to aggravate this situation and accelerate any outbreak of violence in the country. Mr. Hussein's resignation was in protest against the policies of the president, and this protest is bound to increase the existing disputes within the government and consequently weaken the constitutional authority in the country. The two events — the assassination and the resignation — came at a time when the country was craving for salvation not for further violence and conflict. The leaders of the various groups in Lebanon are now called on to show wisdom and to seek a solution for the country's problems and achieve national reconciliation.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israel boosts its record

FRIDAY, the Arabs in the occupied West Bank and the rest of the Arab World remembered June 5, 1967, when the Israelis conquered Arab land and extended their occupation to engulf all of Palestine. This year's anniversary of occupation has witnessed stepped up Israeli acts of violence against the Arabs and more arbitrary actions against the defenceless population of the Arab land. The Israelis Friday carried out arrest campaigns and fired on demonstrators in Nablus and neighbouring towns and villages, causing the death of one youth and the injury of many others. Israel's crimes are not a novelty in the occupied Arab territory over the past 40 years and their acts of terrorism and the confiscation of Arab land and the eviction of local residents from their homeland are bound to continue as long as the occupation exists. Everyday that passes brings with it more evidence of Israel's criminal and fascist character and its hostile nature towards humanity.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Budget deficit as a way of life

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

ONCE, before the oil boom, when the annual budgets of the Arab governments used to be drawn on prudent financial basis, Arab ministers of finance used to take pains to formulate substantially balanced budgets. Expenditures were naturally matched by revenues, with surpluses in good years added to the treasury reserves, and deficits in lean years funded by drawing on the accumulated reserves.

The Arabic word for budget gives the clear meaning of a balance. But that was in the past. It is no more the practice of the day. The current fiscal policies in most Arab countries see deficits as a way of life. Deficit occurs every year and is added to the swelling indebtedness of the state, which has only one direction — unchecked over-growth.

Arab budgets are originally presented by the ministers of finance and issued by the competent authority on the basis of a pre-determined deficit. When the year ends, the actual deficit is invariably far in excess of the pre-determined deficit. Justifications are always readily available. Governments obviously do not throw money in the streets; they spend it to achieve certain objectives according to the priorities they see fit, such as defence, subsidies etc.

Oil revenue encouraged irresponsibility on the part of Arab governments who spend money right, left and centre. When the oil

prices dropped, revenues were slashed by two thirds and deficits started to be the rule of the day. Governments avoided by all means the difficult task of facing the people with the facts and responsibilities, and public expenditure could not be curbed. A different position and approach needed a legitimacy which was apparently lacking.

The hopes to discover oil, or the mere probability of its rising price in the near future, helped governments to go on spending beyond their means. That is how the deficit in North Yemen's budget, for instance, reached 54 per cent of the total public expenditure. Everyone was pretty sure that North Yemen would become an oil-producing country overnight, and would accordingly be flooded by oil revenues to make up for the current deficit and debt.

Budget deficit in Arab countries, and elsewhere, could be covered by one or more of the following methods, all harmful, and, in the long run, dangerous:

First, withdrawal from previous accumulated reserves if any. This will eventually bring about the depletion of these reserves sooner than later.

Second, domestic borrowing. This means the deprivation of the private sector from credit needed to finance new investments.

Third, drawing on the monetary authority, the central bank. This

is a direct issuance of currency without cover, which will cause inflation and shake the confidence in the domestic currency.

Fourth, borrowing abroad. Evidently this renders the country itself a hostage, under the mercy of external powers. This path normally ends with international bankruptcy, rescheduling and submission to imposed conditions.

Most Arab countries produced varying deficits in their budgets. According to the International Financial Statistics (IFS) issued by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the year 1985, the central governments' deficit reached 34 per cent in Somalia, 24 per cent in Sudan 21.8 per cent in Jordan, 20.7 per cent in Oman, 20.2 per cent in Morocco, 19.8 per cent in Egypt, 16.4 per cent in Syria, 13.2 per cent in Mauritania and 11.9 per cent in Tunisia.

Seven other Arab countries did not furnish the IMF with their fiscal figures to conceal the ratio of deficit in their budgets which could be even worse than the abovementioned ratios.

Fiscal policy is one of the major parameters to judge the quality and efficiency of the economic management in any country. Arab governments would be well advised to pay more attention to setting their internal financial houses in order, through the application of sound financial policies to safeguard their present and future security. Persistent deficit is too high a price for any purpose short of victory in a war for survival.



New Soviet defence minister linked to Gorbachev's reforms

By John Thor Dahlburg
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — In a stunning shake-up at the Defence Ministry, the Communist Party has removed the aging defence chief and promoted a career soldier linked to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's drive for efficiency and reform.

The bizarre catalyst was a West German teenager's flight in a small plane through the nation's elaborate air defences from Finland all the way to Red Square.

Army General Dmitri T. Yazov, 64, was named defence minister Saturday after the party's ruling politburo said in a blistering report that the military had bungled in allowing the single-engine Cessna through.

Mathias Rust's borrowed plane was spotted on radar and sighted by Soviet fighters twice, but air defence forces did nothing, the politburo said.

Marshal Sergei L. Sokolov, 75, was retired as defence minister. The head of the air defence forces, Chief Marshal Alexander Koldunov, 63, was fired.

The party leadership cited "major dereliction of duty" in the Defence Ministry, stressing the need for greater combat readiness and discipline. The speed with which the politburo fixed blame indicated the gravity with which it viewed the mistakes.

It said the prosecutor's office also was investigating the responsibility of other officials, indicating further changes might be coming.

Sokolov, a non-voting member of the politburo, seems certain to lose that post at the party Central Committee meeting in June. His predecessor, Dmitri Ustinov, was a full voting member.

Yazov, the new defence chief, is only a non-voting member of the Central Committee and probably will not be elevated to the politburo immediately.

Some Western defence attaches in Moscow speculated privately that the Soviet leadership had been looking for a way to end Sokolov's 23-year tenure as head of the Defence Ministry.

"The landing of a plane right by St. Basil's Cathedral in Red Square may just have been the last straw," said one attaché, speaking on condition of anonymity.

It was the first removal of a Soviet defence minister since the dismissal of World War II hero Georgy Zhukov in 1957. Ustinov and his predecessor died in office.

Yazov commanded military units in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Far East. He was brought to the Soviet capital a few months ago to implement

Gorbachev's policies.

At about the time of the last Central Committee plenum in January, the general was named deputy defence minister for personnel. That Central Committee meeting centred on personnel management policy and the need for new blood in top positions.

A Western Defence attaché said: "Yazov was the man chosen to spearhead those reforms in the armed forces. He had obviously caught someone's eye, probably Gorbachev's, before."

Since coming to power in March 1985, Gorbachev has tried to channel resources previously earmarked for the military into the civilian sector. Some of his disarmament proposals are believed to have aroused opposition in the military.

Defence attaches said opposition from Yazov was unlikely. "If you look at his record, he's a little bit like a clone of Gorbachev," said one.

The first known meeting between the Soviet leader and Yazov took place last July in Khabarovsk, the headquarters of the Soviet Far East military district. Yazov had been in command there since July 1984.

The Defence Ministry newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) printed a glowing report Jan. 16 of changes made in the

district since Gorbachev's visit. The article portrayed Yazov as being concerned with discipline and the welfare of his troops.

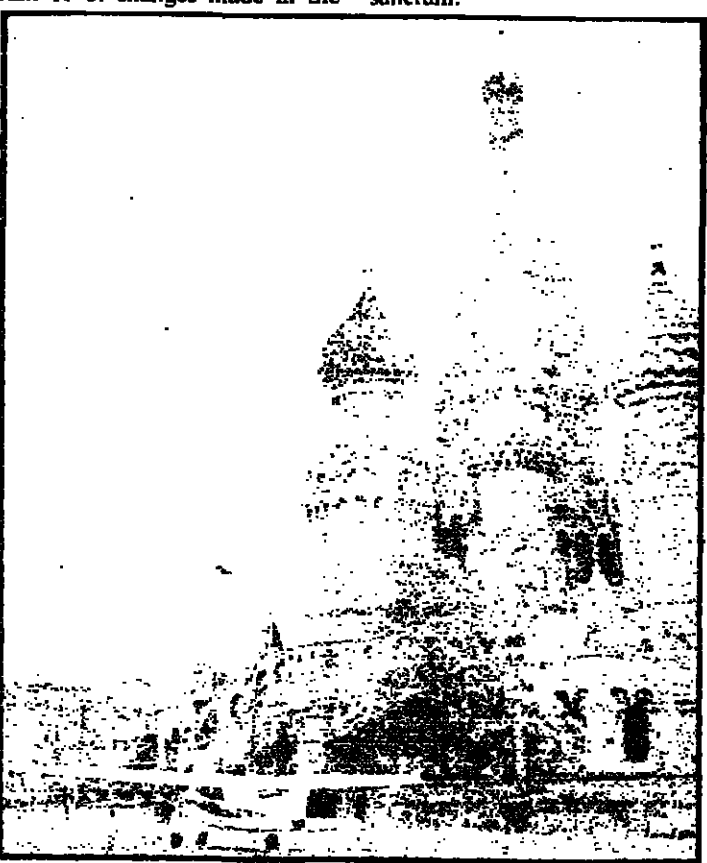
"The commander visits a division, and right away he goes to the barracks, the firing range, the vehicle parks," the newspaper said.

It quoted Yazov as supporting the Kremlin drive for more discipline and efficiency. "We live in an epoch of genuinely revolutionary transformation of our entire society," he said.

His brisk and business-like tone contrasted with the traditional pronouncements of Sokolov, who admitted earlier this year that efforts to streamline the bureaucracy in the Soviet military were going slowly.

One defence attaché said Yazov had "the ideal profile" for a defence minister because he served as commander of Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia in 1979-80 and head of the Central Asian military district in 1980-84.

"This is a soldier who has commanded forces at the highest level in three regions," the attaché said. "He moved fast to the top, but in becoming a deputy defence minister, he was already one of about 12 members of the military elite, the inner sanctum."



UNUSUAL SIGHT: A Cessna light plane provides an unusual sight in front of St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow last week. The plane's landing in the Soviet capital's Red Square also heralded some major changes in the Soviet Defence Ministry

Bonn hard-liners feel bulldozed by Washington over missile pact

By Bjorn Edmund
Reuters

BONN — Embittered conservatives in the West German coalition's dominant party believe Washington has bulldozed Bonn into consenting to a U.S.-Soviet deal to scrap nuclear missiles in Europe, diplomats say.

Hard-liners in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU) feel resentful over what they see as U.S. disregard for West Germany's security needs.

Kohl has said his government is "energetically helping to shape the Geneva arms talks" but the diplomats said he was putting on a brave face.

U.S. officials made it clear nearly two months ago that President Ronald Reagan was keen to sign a deal to remove intermediate and shorter-range nuclear missiles in Europe, based on an offer by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

This would mean the abolition of missiles with a range from 500 to 5,000 kilometres, known as the "double-zero" option.

Kohl proposed accepting a double-zero accord if West Germany's 72 Pershing-1A missiles, whose nuclear warheads are controlled by the United States, were exempt.

Parliament approved the proposal last week, ending a split inside the coalition between those who favoured the U.S.-Soviet deal and conservatives who believed it would cause a threat to West German security.

Military experts said the value of exempting the ageing Pershing

missiles was mainly psychological.

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, a conservative daily which supports hard-liners in the CDU, said: "If government policy speeches were to reflect the facts accurately, Kohl would only need to say he has been raped."

It went on: "This happens in politics. And usually the victim must say afterwards that he consented."

A cartoon showed Kohl walking with his arms up towards a double-zero with a finger representing the United States pointed at his back.

U.S. Ambassador Richard Burt said in an interview with the newspaper Bild that keeping the West German missiles had been NATO's idea, not Bonn's.

Former Chancellor Willy Brandt, outgoing chairman of the opposition Social Democrats, reminded Kohl in the parliamentary debate that no West German government had been allowed to or wanted to control nuclear weapons.

Brandt said the conservatives picked the wrong moment to try to show independence from Washington and told Kohl to be wary of anti-Americanism in his party.

Resentment is latent among right-wingers against the power that helped defeat Germany in World War II.

The right wing of the CDU, and its Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU) sister party, have felt under pressure since U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made it clear he favoured Gorbachev's offer in April.

The hard-liners say that, with-

out U.S. missiles, West Germany will be exposed to nuclear battlefield weapons and the superior conventional forces of the Warsaw Pact.

On Monday, the CDU/CSU agreed to the double-zero offer as advocated by the Liberal Free Democrats (FDP) of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Genscher supported the Soviet offer from the start, describing it as a chance for peace.

While the dispute was in progress in the coalition, the CDU suffered setbacks in two state elections while Genscher's party gained ground.

In a closed CDU party meeting before debate, the hard-liners said Reagan's desire for an arms agreement showed U.S. willingness to defend Europe had weakened.

They said the effect would eventually be to loosen the defence ties between the United States and its European allies.

Hard-liner Alfred Dreger, CDU parliamentary speaker, said that Europe must close-ranks to safeguard its defence.

"For all the importance of the United States for security of Europe, what is decisive is in the long term what the Europeans themselves are prepared to do for their security," he said.

When it became clear that the hard-liners had lost the battle, the Frankfurter Allgemeine said earlier this week that Kohl should learn from the lesson taught by Washington:

"Experience of how little Bonn's voice is listened to in the circle of nations should move the government to caution in foreign affairs."

China postpones reforms amid political and economic squalls

By Mark O'Neill
Reuters

PEKING — China has postponed wide-ranging plans to reform its economy because of financial difficulties and pressure from increasingly powerful hardliners within the ruling Communist Party, according to Western diplomats.

But although the hardliners are critical of aspects of the current open-door policy, they have no alternative economic programme.

This means that the strategy begun by China's leader, Deng Xiaoping, in 1978 would go on but at a slower rate, the diplomats said.

Under Deng's leadership, China has overhauled the Stalinist economy built up under Chairman Mao Tseung.

Living standards have risen sharply since Mao's death in 1976 and China has become a net grain exporter for the first time.

Buoyed by their success, China's leaders ordered their advisers last year to draw up plans for ambitious new reforms for 1987, including more dramatic changes in the country's irrational price system, a Western diplomat said.

But when the economy began to grow wrong towards the end of last year and Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang resigned in January, the reforms were shelved and would not be on the agenda for a major party meeting later this year, he said.

Instead, this year's major reform will be the introduction of a system under which factories sign contracts with the central government, he said. Once they have fulfilled the contracts, they can keep any extra profits.

"This is a modest reform, a repeat of what China did in the early 1980s," the diplomat said. "It is regarded as second best by the reformers who drew up the more ambitious plans. But these are impractical in the current political and economic climate."

In March, China announced



Deng Xiaoping

large budget deficits for 1986 and 1987 and has had two years of huge trade deficits. It has lost control over capital spending and wages are rising too quickly.

On the political front, party hardliners have been on the offensive since January when Hu resigned in the wake of student protests.

He was accused of being too weak in tackling "bourgeois liberalism," a phrase meaning Western political ideas, on which the student demonstrations were based.

A nationwide drive against bourgeois liberalism has been under way since January in the party and the media. Wide coverage has been given to hardliners in the leadership who have warned against the errors of "all-out Westernisation."

A Chinese source said this week Premier Zhao Ziyang decided a month ago that the media were giving too much coverage to this drive and not enough to explaining the reforms.

Some of the reforms, such as price increases, are unpopular. Zhao ordered the media to give more coverage to the reforms and to explain why they are necessary, the source said.

"Failure to answer people's questions about the new prices has caused great anxiety," wrote one of China's top economists

last week in People's Daily.

"Although reform in any country inevitably causes anxiety and is often risky, it has been proved that where reform is more daring, commodities are more abundant and people's living standards higher," he said.

But in the countries that are more rigid, the market is stagnant, goods are in short supply and rationing is common," he said in a clear reference to the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries which served as China's model before 1978.

The diplomat said the reformers wanted to complete their unfinished overhaul of China's pricing system and make factories independent of the government, which would use taxes, credit supply and other indirect means to regulate them instead of administrative diktat as in the past.

"But to enact such far-reaching measures they need a stable economy, contented workers and surpluses, to give them manoeuvring room. These conditions do not exist now," he said.

Another diplomat said that conservatives within the leadership, though critical of some results of the reforms, had no alternative economic strategy.

"The last eight years of opening to the outside world have shown everyone how poor China is and how it has fallen behind other countries," he said.

"Everyone is agreed on the objective that China become a major world power by the early 21st century. For this, it needs a strong and modernised economy," he said.

"Where there are disagreements are over the pace of the reforms and the details of some of them," he said.

The Chinese source said the debate over the pace and extent of reforms was still going on. "But we know now that planning does not work. The more planners you have, the more people you have interfering in the economic process, causing more inefficiencies," he said.



A market in Soviet Armenia's capital Yerevan.

Armenians — cosmopolitan, self-confident

By Gudrun Domestici
Reuters

YEREVAN, Soviet Union — Young men with black hair and dark sunglasses lounge around in a cafe in Yerevan's Park. Others enjoy the shining spring sun at a street restaurant on Lenin View.

Youngsters stand on a street corner, discussing things. They look fashionable in jeans. Only the transistor radio is missing. The shops are well appointed. There is not even a queue in front of the ice cream stand.

Activity is bustling at the central market hall with its semi-circular gate and charming Oriental metallic ornaments.

Women with coloured headscarves and sparkling brown eyes are offering huge radishes, fresh herbs, mushrooms, nuts, apples and the state-baked flat bread — the lavash — to potential customers.

"Buy, sweetie, buy," they entice.

These are scenes from Yerevan, the capital of Armenia, the smallest Soviet republic. Though only a 150-minute plane journey from Moscow, it is a world apart.

If it were not for the many striking red Communist May Day banners draped on houses along with portraits of the party's Politburo members, the Muscovite could easily believe himself in an Italian tourist town.

On a clear day, the landmark of Armenia is visible. It is the 5,122-metre-high Ararat, on which Noah's Ark is said to have landed. The mighty mountain, praised by Armenians, lies on Turkish territory.

In its almost 2,800-year history, Yerevan, like the whole of historic Armenia, has always been fought for, occupied and oppressed by people belonging to other nationalities.

Many Armenians escaped into different parts of the world. The massacre of almost 2 million fellow countrymen in 1915 is, however, still a vivid chapter in the varied Armenian history.

Many thousands of people still travel to the genocide memorial on the hillside of the city with its 1.3 million inhabitants.

Less than half — around 45 per cent — of the world's Armenians still live in Soviet Armenia, which in 1985 had an estimated 3.3 million population of which 9 out of 10 were Armenian.

About 1.5 million reside in Georgia and Azerbaijan republics while another 2 million are in the Middle East, France, the United States and South America.

The wide dispersal seems to have had a considerable influence on the openness of Armenians, even after they joined the Soviet Union at the end of 1922.

The Soviet Armenian appears confident and worldly. Many have a remarkably good command of a foreign language.

"Hello, where are you coming from?" asks a young Armenian passer-by in English, only to complain afterward in a frank way about the lack of democracy.

Around 250,000 Armenians have returned to their homeland since the 1930s, according to official statements.

"There are no political emigrants. They were driven out of their country, perhaps like the Palestinians," Repatriation Committee leader Albert Stepanjan stressed.

The majority hold patriotic feelings for Soviet Armenia. Most Western journalists only write about how many Jews leave the Soviet Union, but not how many Armenians enter the country.

Repatriation workers provide newcomers with accommodation and work. Yet at the same time Armenia has no strong interest in a further influx, as one official made clear.

"We have enough labour ourselves," he said.

Few people these days come from Europe. Many are from Iran.

"They think they can open up their own businesses on the back of new Soviet economic laws," says Karen Dallakjan, president of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Armenians in Foreign Countries.

Foreign Armenians sometimes send financial support to the republic, even though its economy is doing quite well. For instance, U.S. Armenians donated \$50,000 to an agricultural school near Yerevan.

"We have enough money ourselves but they wanted to give us this as a present," said schoolmaster Vladimir Pambuchichjan, just to reject any suspicion of outside dependence.

The reverse side of the coin: Many Armenians want to leave the Soviet Union with the help of relatives from abroad. Around 20,000 have emigrated in the last 10 years, official figures show.

"Ninety-nine per cent of them have no political motives," a member of parliament stressed.

Most of them have left the Soviet Union out of family considerations.

There should in fact be a balance between people leaving and entering the country, said Armenian Foreign Minister Anatoli Mkhyrtyan, who until recently was a United Nations diplomat in New York.

A pressing task for a new press man

One of Italy's top newspapers has been through hard times recently, relinquishing its title of the country's leading daily. A new editor has been appointed and Alan Friedman talked to him.

MILAN — "I am an anomaly," says the short and slightly rotund 67-year-old, Russian-born American citizen who has just taken over as the editor of what used to be Italy's leading daily newspaper, the Milan-based Corriere della Sera.

His given name at birth in Moscow was Mikhail Kamenetzki, but in 1939, then a 20-year-old anti-fascist intellectual and writer in the Rome underground movement — his family emigrated to Italy in 1921 — he changed it to Ugo Stille.

For the past 41 years, it was with this respected byline that, as the Corriere's chief U.S. correspondent, he signed his despatches from New York.

"I love New York," says Stille, speaking fondly of his apartment on East 61st Street and his friends Norman Mailer, Saul Bellow, Mary MacCarthy and other "members of the New York Review of Books circle."

Stille's predecessor as editor, also a former foreign correspondent, saw his career come to a quick finish about four months ago, on Feb. 12, just before he was to set off for lunch. The affable Piero Ostellino was informed by his bosses at the Rizzoli publishing group that he would be resigning several months before his contract was due to expire.

Ostellino was sacked, according to members of his own editorial staff, mainly because he allowed the Corriere to drift and was unable to see off competition from La Repubblica. The Rome daily has overtaken the Corriere's 510,000 copies a day by 30,000 to 40,000.

Further, say insiders at the Corriere, Ostellino's editorial line was seen as possibly being too close to the Socialist Party, and FIAT — which indirectly controls the newspaper through the Gemina holding company — wanted a more neutral and non-political editor.

Stille, who speaks flawless English, lends credence to this interpretation. "There are times to appoint a political editor and there are times to appoint a professional. I was selected firstly because I have been with the paper for 40 years and I represent

tradition, but secondly because I am free of all political influence," he says.

What does he think of Italian politics? "I'm not even going to comment."

And what is to be done to improve the Corriere, which Stille admits is much in need of re-organisation? "This is a newspaper with an enormous potential which needs to be taken advantage of. We need to get the Corriere back to its tradition of being authoritative, but we also need to make it more modern."

Stille is an unpretentious and extremely relaxed individual. He is perfectly willing to discuss even delicate issues. How, for example, does he feel about the Corriere's ability to provide objective financial coverage of FIAT, which not only controls his newspaper but also the Turin-based La Stampa? He first admits that in Italy the manipulation of newspapers by their corporate owners "can be a problem" and then declares: "I intend to be free of every pressure."

For the moment, he is concentrating on trying to revive his newspaper's flagging fortunes — Financial Times news Feature.

All-in-one JEPSCO bills

By Mohammad Saleh Jaber

IF THE Jordan Electric Power Supply Company (JEPSCO) maintains its current policy in collecting dues, it could in a short time be transformed into an agency for the collection of the dues of all government agencies and other organisations in the Kingdom.

The JEPSCO supplies electric power to subscribers, but its bills also serve other institutions which have realised the effectiveness and efficiency of the company's collection system and are making use of its services to collect their own dues.

Members of the public are forced to settle the JEPSCO's bills without asking questions to ensure the continued power supply to their homes and businesses, whether the figures on these bills are right or wrong. Since the JEPSCO does not normally turn down requests by institutions for collecting dues on their behalf, its bills issued to subscribers now contain television and municipal fees as well as charges for electric power consumption. God only knows what the JEPSCO has in store for us in future bills which cannot be contested by subscribers.

If a protest is made by members of the public over sums they are required to pay, they are normally told to submit a formal protest to the management and await their turn for consideration.

Of course these arrangements look convenient for the JEPSCO which had not taken into account the wasted time and efforts of subscribers who try to fend off damage to their interests.

It should be noted that television and municipal fees are normally charged from inhabited houses, but under the present system of collection owners of vacant homes, of which there are thousands in Jordan, are forced to pay standard fees in return for services which have never been rendered.

We can therefore imagine the enormous sums of money that are being collected for empty flats and homes, and unjustly paid to different institutions under the constant threat of disconnecting electric power supply. Those who have built, still unused, unsold or unrented flats and who are required to pay different forms of taxes and fees for them must have realised by now the grave blunder they had committed through investing in real estate.

The JEPSCO has the right to disconnect electric power supply from homes and businesses of subscribers who fail to pay their bills for power consumption. But the company has no right at all to employ its own staff to collect dues on behalf of other institutions which fail to handle their own problems. Resorting to threats to subscribers and denying them continued power supply for the sake of serving other purposes is in stark conflict with the feelings and desires of subscribers who often fall victim to unfair treatment inherent in such managerial arrangements.

Power consumers are "JEPSCO customers," and the company ought to offer the best and most beneficial services to them within its own jurisdiction.

But the company's practice of employing its own means to increase customers' burdens and complicate matters for them is one that clearly contradicts all economic and commercial norms and principles.

The writer is director of the Amman chamber of Industry, and a columnist for the Jordan Times' Arabic sister Al Ra'i. His article is translated from Al Ra'i.

'Glenys the Menace' Kinnock is ready for Downing Street

By Deborah Telford
Reuters

LONDON — To some of Britain's tabloid newspapers, Glenys Kinnock is "Glenys the Menace" — the dark influence behind opposition Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock who would pull the nation's strings if he became prime minister in the June 11 general election.

The real Glenys Kinnock shrugs off her Lady Macbeth image, but does not deny that she is a political creature with strong views of her own.

"When I was only a year old my father was pushing me around in a pram full of (Labour Party) campaign pamphlets. I'm not saying I was indoctrinated. But I have always been a socialist," she told Reuters in an interview.

Aware that she could become something of an election issue in her own right, Glenys has been careful not to make political statements as she accompanies her husband on campaign trips around the country.

But the 43-year-old part-time teacher, who has stolen headlines by her fervent support for nuclear disarmament and frequent appearances at anti-apartheid demonstrations, says the idea that a political leader's partner should be docile and apolitical is absurd.

Unlike Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's husband Denis, who stays in the background, Glenys says she and Neil have an equal relationship and share identical political views.

The Kinnocks met at a socialist meeting when they were students at Cardiff University. They both say it was love at first sight. The couple have been married for 20 years and have two children, Stephen and Rachel.

Unlike the Thatchers who appear distant from each other in public, the Kinnocks display their affection for all to see. Where Denis Thatcher trails two or three steps behind his wife, the Kinnocks are often seen hugging or holding hands. Kinnock says Glenys is the most important thing in his life.

When the opposition leader



Neil and Glenys Kinnock

moves from one point to the next during campaigning he instinctively calls behind him, "Glen ... you coming?"

"We really are very close friends, we both need each other very much indeed," she said.

Whatever sway Glenys may have with Kinnock privately, she has positively influenced his image as a caring, family man in what has been a smooth, presidential style campaign.

Dressed immaculately and with her blonde hair always in place, she has performed before the cameras with natural grace, oozing affection for Kinnock and turning on folksy charm when she meets people, especially children.

"Mrs. Kinnock may be the most effective campaigner in this whole election, and she isn't even a candidate," wrote Matthew En-

gel in the Guardian newspaper.

He went on to describe her as "a cross between Princess Di and Nancy Reagan."

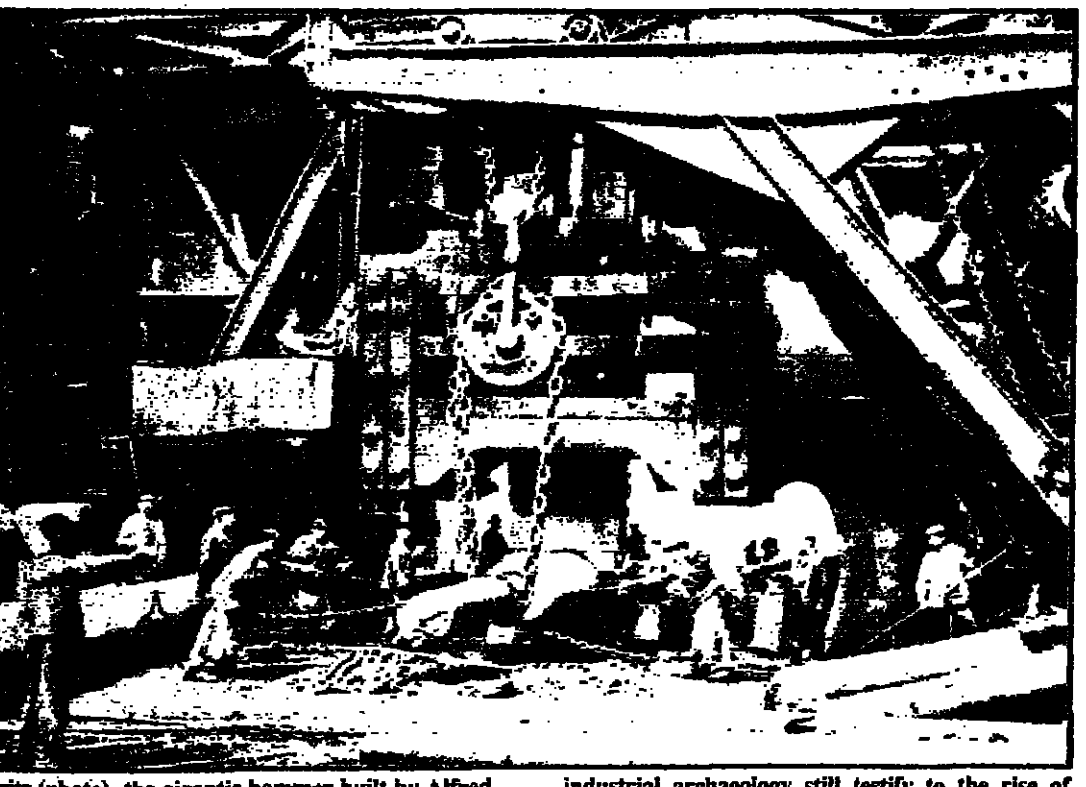
"I'm not a harridan. I like to think that I'm gentle and caring," she said.

She denies being dogmatic, but says she cannot imagine how anyone, rich or poor, could be a Conservative supporter.

Her most recent project has been founding a group called One World which lobbies on behalf of Third World countries for more development aid.

She says her biggest concern is for the future of British children, many of whom she says are suffering from severe economic deprivation because of Thatcher's policies.

Of Thatcher, she said: "Her days are numbered."



Fritz (photo), the gigantic hammer built by Alfred Krupp in 1861, forged 25,000-kilogramme cast steel ingots into ship's propeller shafts at the Krupp works in Essen. It and other gems of industrial archaeology still testify to the rise of Germany's leading industrial dynasty in the 19th century (Photo: DaD/Dpa).

The first Krupp of the Ruhr was born 200 years ago

ESSEN (DaD) — The 175-year-old Essen-based industrial group, with 80 subsidiaries, a payroll of 67,000 and a consolidated annual turnover of over 18 billion marks, still bears the name of its founder, Friedrich Krupp. The Krupp dynasty ran the firm until about 20 years ago. For decades Krupp stood for German heavy industry and armaments production. It is now one of the largest capital goods manufacturing groups in Europe. Its product range extends from "smart" machinery and equipment to advanced technological standards, coal gasification and liquefaction plant and cement works to entire transport systems. There are few countries where the Krupp logo, three interlocking rings, cannot be found on railway locomotives, heavy goods vehicles, construction machinery and rolling mills.

The founder of the company Friedrich Krupp, was born in Essen 200 years ago, on July 17 1787, a red-letter day in the history of German industrialisation. The Krupps were a wealthy family, and Friedrich at the age of 20 was given by his grandmother her share in an iron smelting plant, the Gute Hoffnung (the name that lives on in one of Germany's largest steelworks). Krupp, who was restless and imaginative

rather than a level-headed businessman, lacked the experience to run the works and soon gave up the attempt. But his interest in iron and steel continued, and in 1811 he founded a factory to manufacture the first "British quality" German steel.

Like many first-generation entrepreneurs, Friedrich Krupp lacked capital, suffered setbacks and hovered on the brink of insolvency. When he died in 1826 he left his wife Therese and son Alfred 10,000 thalers in debts and a firm with a payroll down to two. But he had succeeded in making high-grade steel, simple tools and dies for coins and precious metals that were held in high esteem by the Dusseldorf mint.

Alfred, (1812-87) faced appalling debts but found sleeping partners who helped him to improve the quality of Krupp steel, which was used to make seamless locomotive wheels, track, sectional steel, field guns and even ship's propellers. Under the management of Friedrich Alfred Krupp, (1854-1902) his daughter Bertha and son-in-law Gustav Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, (1909-43) the firm flourished, becoming an international group mining coal and ore and making and processing iron and steel.

The payroll peaked in 1943 when Krupp employed 200,000 people — mainly munitions workers.

The last Krupp to run the firm, Alfred, (1907-67) spent several years in jail for his father, who was prosecuted by the Allies as a war criminal. He rebuilt a firm that was 60-per-cent destroyed in the war, then bequeathed his assets to a non-profit making foundation. The Krupp Foundation, managed by Berthold Beitz, who was Krupp's managing director for many years, holds a 74.99-per-cent stake in the former family firm. The remaining 25.01 per cent was bought by Iran in 1974.

The last Krupp, Arndt von Bohlen and Halbach, agreed to renounce the name Krupp and his inheritance in return for an annual allowance. He died of cancer not long ago aged 48. The name Krupp remains, as do memories of an industrial dynasty that was keenly aware of its social responsibility, building model housing estates for Krupp workers, setting up a works health insurance scheme, running company stores and awarding generous bonuses for bright ideas submitted by members of staff. Labour must Serve the Community was the Krupp motto.

Wilhelm Lange

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Graf wins two-hour thriller

Lendl, Wilander vie today for French Open men's title

PARIS (Agencies) — West German teenager Steffi Graf won her first Grand Slam tennis title Saturday when she beat Martina Navratilova 6-4, 4-6, 8-6 in the final of the French Open Championship.

Graf became the youngest ever woman champion at Roland Garros — she will be 18 in eight days time — when Navratilova double faulted at 30-40 in the 14th game of the third set.

Navratilova, winner of 15 Grand Slam titles — seven Wimbledon, three U.S., three Australian and two French — had earlier been within three points of victory when she served for the match at 5-4 but ruined her opportunity by serving two successive double faults at 15-15.

Graf, who had to come from 3-5 down in the final set to beat Argentine Gabriela Sabatini in the semifinals, performed the same feat again, saving the match at 3-5 with two stunning backhand passing shots and two thumping service winners.

Unbeaten in 38 previous matches this year, Graf, who had trailed Navratilova 5-2 before this two hour one minute final, won \$180,000.

Navratilova's consolation was a cheque for \$90,000 which took her career earnings over the \$12 million mark to \$12,002,861.

Navratilova playing in her 24th

Grand Slam final, said: "Needless to say I'm very disappointed, but Steffi played better and deserved to win. I'm sure I'll be back next year."

Graf made a marvellous start to what was to be a thrilling final, and won the opening set in just 36 minutes.

Bidding to become the first West German to win the French women's crown, Graf made a potentially disastrous start to the final set when Navratilova broke serve in the fifth game for a 3-2 lead.

Leading 40-30, Navratilova chipped a service return to Graf's feet then punched an elegant volley into the corner of the court for an outright winner.

But Graf showed her fighting qualities when she broke straight back with the aid of a wonderfully judged lob which caught the wind and cleared Navratilova's racket by a hairsbreadth.

The American then achieved the third successive break to lead 4-3 with her own service to come when she ended a thrilling rally with an audacious high backhand volley.



Lendl — will be triumph



Graf... the victor

Navratilova then served out to lead 5-3. Graf held to love then levelled at 5-5 thanks to the American's two double faults and games went with serve until the former champion served to save

the match at 6-7.

At 30-30, Graf moved to championship point with a chipped return to the incoming server's feet and Navratilova's final, sad double fault did the rest.

Bayern Munich clinches 3rd successive league title

BONN (R) — Bayern Munich clinched their third successive West German League title and their ninth in 19 seasons Saturday by salvaging a home point after trailing to Bayer Uerdingen.

A second half equaliser from veteran striker Dieter Hoeness earned Bayern a 2-2 draw at the Olympia Stadium and the point they needed to be sure of the championship.

With two matches to play, the Munich side have 49 points, six more than Hamburg SV, the only team who had been in with a mathematical chance of catching them. The northern club were held 3-3 in Nuremberg.

But Bayern looked as if they were in danger of falling to their first league defeat in 20 matches and only their second of the season when they trailed 2-1 at halftime. Hamburg were leading 2-0 at the same stage.

An early Lothar Matthaeus penalty was cancelled out by Dietmar Klinger and then Icelandic Atli Edvaldsson gave the visitors the lead six minutes before the break.

Hoeness, who retires at the end of the season, struck in the 66th minute but the celebrations were muted because of the lingering disappointment over Bayern's

Heard, Echols shine at NCAA championships

BATON ROUGE, La. (R) — Floyd Heard, the world's top-ranked 200 metres runner last year, and fellow-American Sheila Echols stole the limelight on the first night of major action at the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) track and field championships Friday night.

Heard roared into the lead coming off the bend to capture his second successive NCAA men's 200 metres title in a wind-aided 20.03 seconds.

The time was slightly slower than the 19.95 he ran in Texas last month — which remains the second fastest time in the world this year — but it was impressive despite a wind speed measured at 3.81 metres per second.

Echols uncorked the best women's long jump in the world outdoors this year when she leaped 6.94 metres to win from

compatriots Sheila Hudson, who recorded 6.51 metres, and Yvette Bates.

Nigeria's Paul Emordi leaped 8.25 metres on his final attempt to snatch victory in the men's long jump from American Vernon George by one centimetre.

Lee McKae led Heard out of the blocks and through the crown of the bend but the Texas student powered down the straight to take the title ahead of two other Americans Danny Peebles, second in 20.16, and third-placed Henry Thomas.

"Repeating means a lot — almost more than winning the Olympics," said Heard. "If the lord keeps me healthy, I don't think anybody can beat me."

Kevin Young, an up-and-coming American hurdler, won the men's 400 metres hurdles in 48.90 seconds, his best time ever.



The national team

Jordanian handball team to play in Qatar

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan national handball team flew to Doha, Qatar, Saturday evening on a week-long visit during which they are expected to play three friendly matches against Qatari Youth Club.

The Qatari team is scheduled to take on the Kuwaiti handball youth club, within the Asian

teams playoffs of the World Youth Cup Championships, in Doha on June 26.

The first friendly match between the Jordanian and Qatari players is slated for Sunday while the second is scheduled for Monday. The third match will be held next Tuesday.

Prince Abdullah to take part in Dubai Rally

AMMAN (J.T.) — It has been reliably learnt that his Royal Highness Prince Abdullah is seriously considering taking part in the forthcoming Dubai International Rally, the last one to be staged in the Middle East rally circuit this year.

Prominent international and Arab champions including Qatari driver Saeed Al Hajiri and Muhammad Ibn Sulayman from the United Arab Emirates will compete in the Dec. 3-4 rally.



Unite wins Oaks as Cauthen pulls up

EPSOM, England (AP) — Unite, ridden by Walter Swinburn, won the £250,000 (\$400,000) gold seal Oaks Saturday as the favourite, Scimitarra, was pulled up by American Jockey Steve Cauthen during the run-in.

The two fillies looked set to contest the first prize until Cauthen felt his mount break a fetlock with less than a furlong to go in the 1½ mile (2.4-km) race.

The Kentucky-born jockey brought Scimitarra to a halt as Unite, an 11-1 shot, carried on to win by five lengths from 12-1 Bourbon Girl and third-placed Three Tails, the 3-1 second favourite.

The race, run over the same course as last Wednesday's ever ready Derby, began at a slow pace as Baladina led the 11 horses up a steep slope for the first half of the race.

Unite took over the lead with five furlongs to go and opened up a two-length lead until Scimitarra pulled up almost level with Bourbon Girl ridden by another American rider, Cash Asmussen, a length behind.

Cauthen's dramatic pull-out left Unite in the clear and Swinburn made his filly quicken away from the remaining opposition.

Unite, at 11-1 the least fancied of three horses in the race owned by Sheikh Mohammed of Dubai, pulled off an impressive five lengths victory in the Oaks, the mile-and-a-half fillies' classic.



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Baumann wins 400 metres medley

MONACO (R) — Alex Baumann of Canada won the 400 metres individual medley on the first day of the Monaco swimming international Friday but fell far short of his world record. Baumann clocked four minutes 26.32 seconds, nearly 10 seconds outside his best despite strong pressure from Hungary's Jozsef Szabo.

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Iraq licences unions for private sector

BAGHDAD (R) — Private sector workers in Iraq can form their own trade unions under a decree issued Saturday by the ruling Revolutionary Command Council.

Apart from private sector workers, the new law covers those working in both mixed and cooperative sectors, including enterprises jointly owned by state and private concerns.

The decree said the new law recognised "the significance of trade union freedom and ... protect the rights of the labourers, their political, cultural and professional vigilance."

Before Saturday's decree, labourers with private concerns were covered by the Trades Union Federation until President Saddam Hussein abolished it on March 12 to cut down bureaucracy and waste and to boost the oil-dependent economy.

President Hussein said at the time there were more than 3,750 non-productive full-time trade union leaders, all with access to government cars and other free facilities.

No precise figures are available for those affected by the new decree. The total number of workers in private, mixed and cooperative sectors exceeds 1.5 million.

Others working in the state sector, all ranked separately as white-collar staff under President Hussein's reforms, number about 750,000.

Iraq already has other professional unions for doctors, teachers, journalists, artists and lawyers.

Spain imposes ban on new direct investments in S. Africa

MADRID (AP) — The government on Friday banned Spanish companies from making new investments in racially segregated South Africa.

In a note made public after a cabinet meeting, the Socialist government said the decision provided a legal basis for a commitment Spain made last year.

European Community leaders agreed at a June 26-27, 1986, summit to ban new investments in South Africa and halt imports of iron, steel and gold coins.

"With this decision the Spanish government demonstrates once more its commitment to the struggle for the eradication of apartheid," the note said.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Stick to usual and older outlets which have proven satisfactory in the past. Avoid the tendency to take some risk or gamble on some new enterprise.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Adopt a new attitude toward a fascinating partner and be more supportive instead of pushing your own views.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Try to be of service to a deserving person today. Be of assistance to your mate who needs a helping hand.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Enjoy the same romantic pleasures with your mate instead of going off on a different tangent.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Handle family matters wisely today and forget activities in the outside world.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) It's a good day to chat on the telephone with good friends. Handle correspondence that has been accumulating.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study your holdings and plan how to add to them. Budget cleverly and put aside some for pleasure.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) It's a good day to gad about and see good friends. Dress in your own inimitable style and delight everyone.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be very romantic with the one you love and then make fine plans for the future. Go after information you need.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make an appointment to see more of a charming friend you have been neglecting lately.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Seek out a powerful individual you know and find out how best to put a new project across.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Go after every bit of data you can find and improve your ideas. This can bring greater success soon.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Follow your intuition and know how to be happier with your closest tie. Plan how to be more successful in business.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he, or she, will charm just about anyone contacted! It would be wise to train your progeny for some kind of work in the public eye. This child will have many novel ideas, and upon reaching maturity can bring new life into the chosen profession.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarizes trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Sunday, May 31, '87 and ending Wednesday, June 3, '87 (figures in Jordanian Dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	8000	10000	1.250	1.250	1.000
Petra Bank	1500	3326	2.260	2.260	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	1441	2957	2.100	2.050	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	8703	14962	1.700	1.680	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	1000	1280	1.300	1.280	1.000
Housing Bank	1000	1660	1.660	1.660	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	290	6804	23.500	22.750	5.000
Bank of Jordan	19059	335177	17.600	17.300	5.000
Arab Bank	90	10935	122.000	121.500	10.000
Jordan National Bank	13502	33676	2.500	2.490	1.000
Jordan Finance House for Development	14800	12740	0.860	0.860	1.000
Islamic Investment House	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	6683	7870	1.690	1.690	1.000
Finance and Credit Corporation	42852	22247	0.770	0.740	1.000
National Financial Investments	1630	2360	1.420	1.430	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	8249	7068	0.790	0.760	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	16758	1562	0.890	0.900	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	—	—	—	—	1.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	2.000
Al Mashrek Exchange	—	—	—	—	10.000
Insurance and reinsurance					
Jordan French Insurance	1518	7262	4.800	4.750	1.000
REFCO Life Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Insurance	400	4513	11.900	11.250	1.000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	3450	2829	0.820	0.820	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	1550	1612	1.140	1.040	1.000
Philadelphia Insurance	200	149	0.740	0.740	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	1600	2160	1.350	1.350	1.000
Jordan Gulf Insurance	5539	4262	0.760	0.770	1.000
Universal Insurance	12000	8486	0.700	0.700	1.000
General Insurance	355	479	1.300	1.350	1.000
Jordan Eagle Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Al-Izhar Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
National Ahliya Insurance	5244	4055	1.250	1.250	1.000
Services and industries					
Daren for Housing and Investment	3308	1886	0.580	0.570	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aqarco)	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	72	47	0.650	0.650	1.000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	1200	180	0.660	0.650	1.000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance (Ta'jeeco)	2300	840	0.900	0.850	1.000
Jordanian Electric Power	2822	4317	1.530	1.530	1.000
Irbit District Electricity	154	139	0.920	0.900	1.000
Arab International Hotels	—	—	—	—	1.000
Hotels and Tourism	—	—	—	—	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	1025	4100	4.000	4.000	1.000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	1400	1204	0.860	0.860	1.000
Jordan Press Foundation	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Press and Publishing	—	—	—	—	1.000
Dar Al Shab Press, Printing and Publishing	4500	2093	0.470	0.460	1.000
Jordan Dairy	7161	8558	1.210	1.180	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	17293	37920	2.190	2.160	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	68615	64951	0.930	0.920	1.000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	3602	7016	1.950	1.950	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Inta)	3467	3300	1.310	1.350	1.000
Arab Chemical Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Aladdin Industries	10280	9604	0.950	0.950	1.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	79215	151839	1.950	1.920	1.000
Jordan Worsteds Mills	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	2130	2242	1.060	1.050	1.000
Chemical Industries	14100	15302	1.060	1.090	1.000
Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO)	1750	840	0.480	0.480	1.000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	2018	2617	1.310	1.360	1.000
National Steel Industries	19628	46621	2.390	2.360	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	4500	4019	0.900	0.880	1.000
General Mining	40	57	1.370	1.370	1.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	2425	17915	7.320	7.400	5.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	24944	7060	0.300	0.280	1.000
National Industries	4650	2763	0.570	0.600	1.000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	—	—	—	—	1.000
Livestock and Poultry	1260	970	0.750	0.770	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	4390	5043	1.160	1.140	1.000
Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags	3500	8050	2.350	2.300	1.000
Jordan Paper and Carboard	3150	1482	0.480	0.470	1.000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Himek Mineral	—	—	—	—	1.000
Orient Dry Batteries Factory	—	—	—	—	1.000
Woolen Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Tanning	375	731	1.900	1.950	1.000
Jordan Printing and Packaging	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	50	600	11.750	12.000	5.000
Jordan Brewery	—	—	—	—	1.000
Max Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	—	—	—	—	1.000
National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	11500	10311	0.910	0.890	1.000
Jordan Spinning & Weaving	44251	39146	0.890	0.890	1.000
Jordan Sulphate Chemicals	199805	614397	3.440	3.330	1.000
Jordan Cement Factories	57752	57302	1.010	0.990	1.000
Jordan Glass Industries	8435	7998	0.850	0.970	1.000
Grand total	791,530	1,676,491			

Dealers forecast short 'honeymoon' for dollar

TOKYO (R) — The battered dollar may be in for a brief respite over the next few months but is likely to fall again in the longer term.

That was the forecast from several senior currency traders during a news conference on Saturday at the end of this year's meeting of the Foreign Exchange Dealers Association.

"The honeymoon period may last for a few months," said Mr. David Cronin, secretary-general of the association.

After that the dollar could be in for a rocky period if the United States fails to take action to change its economic policy, said Mr. Cronin, who is head of treasury at Allied Irish Bank.

Mr. Hans-Jens Treide, president of the association, said the general feeling was that the dollar may stabilise around prevailing rates of 140 to 146 yen for the time being.

About 2,000 dealers from more than 50 countries gathered here for the three-day meeting.

"But I am still somewhat pessimistic about how long this will last," Mr. Treide, a member of the board of management of Bankhaus Hermann Lampe of West Germany.

He said the dollar may fall further towards the end of this year or the beginning of next.

Mr. Treide said the markets must be convinced that the United States does not want a lower dollar, as American politicians had spent the last year talking the currency down.

Washington, which had been calling for a weaker dollar to cut its huge trade deficit, changed its tune recently when the weakness

market seems to be an urgent issue for the entire world's economy," Mr. Sumita told the traders.

He said the dollar's sharp fall had brought the Japanese economy to a standstill, had hurt West Germany and was threatening to push up interest rates in the United States.

He said that would be bad news not only for the U.S. economy but also for the heavily indebted nations of the Third World.

Stable currency rates were essential to ensure the proper growth of the world economy, he added.

Mr. Sumita said currencies had become prone to excessive swings because markets participants were increasingly thinking alike.

They saw the same information, analysed it in the same way and came to the same investment conclusions.

He rejected calls from some politicians to scrap the present system of freely floating currency rates and return to the fixed exchange rates that prevailed before the 1970s.

"A reversion to the fixed rate system would be unrealistic," he said. "It would be more realistic to maintain the floating rate system and stabilise currencies through close cooperation among major nations."

Mr. Sumita said major nations were trying to do just that by coordinating overall economic policy, including intervention in the currency markets.

The scale and size of intervention had been unprecedented, he said. Intervention was now also possible around the clock as central banks increasingly acted in unison.

Chinese win right to borrow in London

LONDON (R) — China has cleared up one hurdle constraining — but not preventing — it from raising money in Europe, bankers say.

An agreement with Britain signed Saturday to settle pre-revolutionary financial claims gives it a better entry to the wealthy European market, they said.

Bankers say the Chinese are eyeing the \$3,500 billion a year market in Eurobonds — bonds issued outside the countries in whose currencies they are denominated.

That market, that lets borrowers raise billions of dollars at one whack, is largely London-based. And the Bank of England, Britain's central bank, has until now objected to London-based institutions arranging or participating in Chinese deals.

"China is now free to come to London and the Bank (of England) would be happy if they do so," a spokesman said.

"When I heard the news, I said let's go get ourselves a Chinese mandate (to arrange a bond issue) now," said Mr. Bernhard Gadow, deputy managing director of LTCB International, the London arm of Long Term Credit Bank of Japan.

Mr. Gough said the council was disappointed by China's refusal to recognise this debt formally.

"I've got one bond hanging on my wall," said Mr. Gadow. "I'm going to keep it there — it's worth a lot more than if I cashed it in."

The foreign office said the agreement should further improve Anglo-Chinese relations. The constraints on China's fund raising in London were a factor leading to Saturday's agreement, British officials sources said.

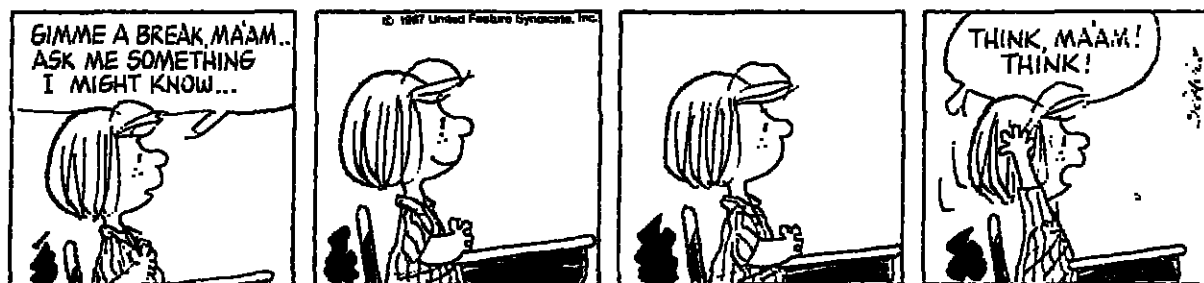
An executive at the Bank of China's London office told Reuters China could come to the Eurobond market fairly soon.

China has already issued Eurobonds — it first tapped the market nearly a year ago with a \$200 million deal.

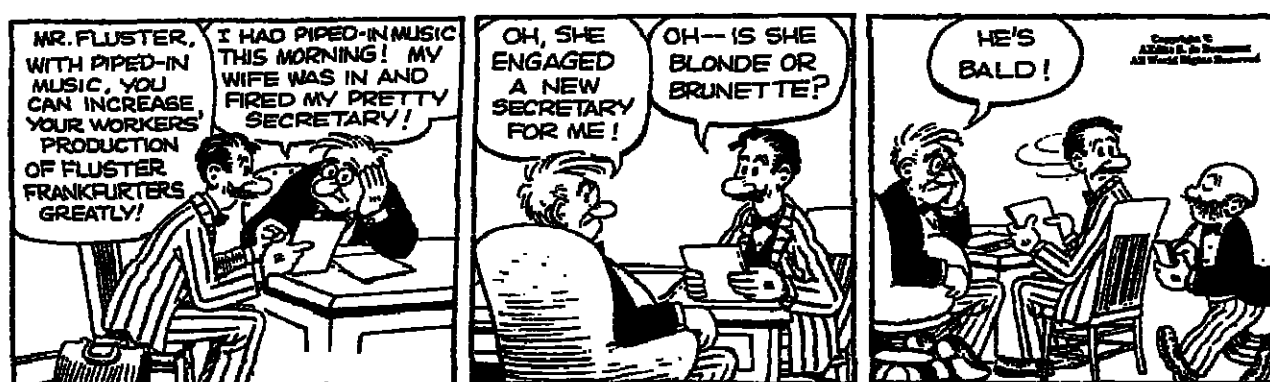
But that issue was arranged in Frankfurt, and when one British firm decided to join the group of banks selling the issue to investors, it was politely — but firmly — told by the Bank of England to pull out.

It was last July that a federal court decision in Atlanta cleared the way for China to borrow in the United States, but it was not until May of this year that its first American financing was announced — a \$150 million.

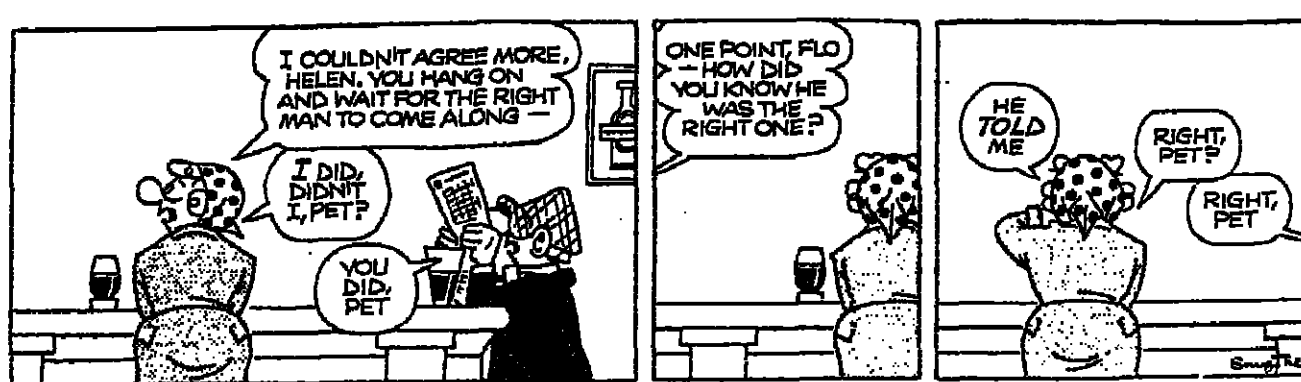
Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff

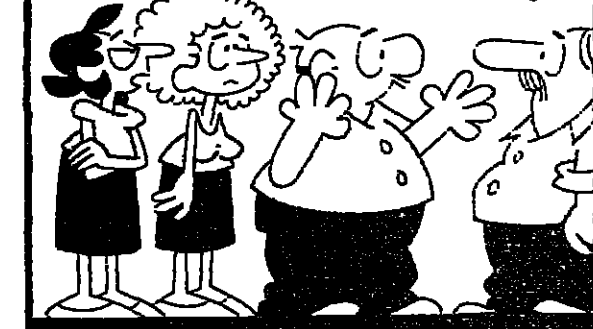


Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"Fisherman? No. He's just bragging about how far he jogged this morning."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Horn Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RAYRA

KAYWG

BALTOC

DRAWIN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

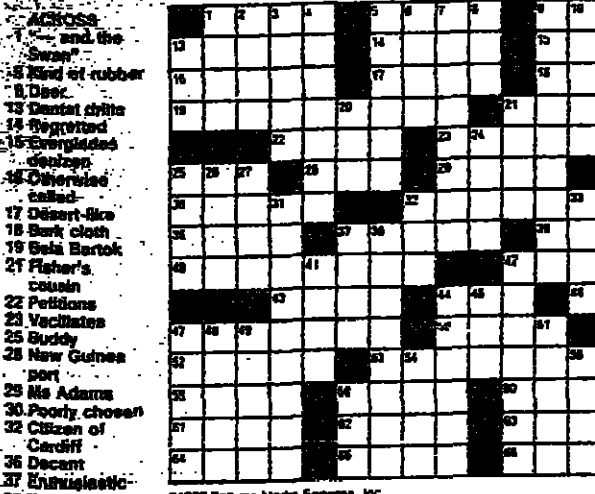
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PLUME DOUGH CLOUDY BASKET

Answer: When his wife longingly gave him a shirt that was a size too small, he got it — ALL CHOKED UP

THE Daily Crossword

by William Canine



Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

- 1 Across: ... and the ...
- 2 Across: ... of ...
- 3 Across: ...
- 4 Across: ...
- 5 Across: ...
- 6 Across: ...
- 7 Across: ...
- 8 Across: ...
- 9 Across: ...
- 10 Across: ...
- 11 Across: ...
- 12 Across: ...
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- 30 Across: ...
- 31 Across: ...
- 32 Across: ...
- 33 Across: ...
- 34 Across: ...
- 35 Across: ...
- 36 Across: ...
- 37 Across: ...
- 38 Across: ...
- 39 Across: ...
- 40 Across: ...

Ramos pledges to hunt 'sparrow' assassins

MANILA (R) — Armed forces intelligence officers and "special action units" have joined the hunt for Communist "sparrow" assassination squads believed to have killed seven lawmen in recent days, Gen. Fidel Ramos said.

"What is important is to reassure the people of Metro Manila that the government is in control of the situation," the Philippines' Armed Forces commander said. Five Manila policemen and one soldier and a policeman in the central town of Irga were killed within a 36 hour period ending Friday night.

All were gunned down by three-man assassination squads and Gen. Ramos said the killings were similar to proven "sparrow" murders.

The "sparrows" are highly trained, well-armed units. The Communist New People's Army (NPA) says they aim to extract deadly payments on "blood debts" owed to the people.

They have claimed responsibility for killing 16 policemen and soldiers this year. No claim has been made for the recent killings.

Gen. Ramos said the Paramilitary Constabulary had confirmed that seven murders of policemen and soldiers in the past three

months in Manila had been the work of "sparrows," named for the swiftness of their attacks.

"In regard to the new series there seemed to be common characteristics as compared to the seven in the past," he said, "which again point to terrorism by the New People's Army being conducted by 'sparrow' units."

The police are being "assisted by the intelligence community of the armed forces of the Philippines and by other special action units... because, certainly, we do not want this problem to become more serious," he told a news conference.

He did not define the role of the "special action units."

The latest assassinations came shortly after the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines called on the "sparrows" and other guerrilla fighters to escalate their attacks on the government.

Col. Juanito Legaspi, chief of detectives in Manila and deputy chief of police, is urging all his

men to show extra vigilance in coming days.

"The assassins are preying on officers who are slack in their security," Col. Legaspi told Reuters. "In my case there have been several attempts to hit me but I have always been ready to fight them. I know when a person is out to kill me."

"Where these people use force, we will retaliate with force," Gen. Ramos said he was optimistic the military could beat the NPA in five years as promised by Mrs. Aquino.

The armed forces support the policies of government, especially the initiatives, actions and programmes that will eventually reduce and neutralise the insurgents," he said.

Meanwhile, nearly four weeks after Filipinos went to the polls, the Commission on Elections on Saturday formally proclaimed the top 20 candidates elected to the 24-member senate. It was a landslide victory for President Corason Aquino.

Only one opposition candidate, movie actor Joseph Estrada, was among the victors. But a second, former Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, was in 22nd place in the balloting and could capture one of the four remaining seats.

Seoul opposition MPs end fasting

SEOUL (R) — South Korean opposition leader Kim Young-Sam and 63 members of parliament Saturday ended a two-day hunger strike in parliament, pledging a major showdown next Wednesday with President Chun Doo Hwan's ruling party.

"We will now concentrate on the June 10 people's rally against the current regime's immorality," a spokesman for Mr. Kim's Reunification Democratic Party, the main opposition group, told Reuters.

The RDP and human rights groups say they will lead nationwide protests on Wednesday against a police cover-up of the torture and killing of student activist Park Chong-Chol.

The spokesman said some members of parliament wanted to continue the hunger strike, which began after members of Mr. Chun's party walked out of a special parliamentary session called to discuss the setting up of an independent investigation into Park's death.

"But party leaders decided that we should strengthen our ranks for a renewed struggle for democracy, including a campaign for free elections."

The human rights protest will coincide with a convention by the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), which is expected to endorse Mr. Chun's choice of close associate Roh Tae-Woo as his successor.

Kim Young-Sam told reporters: "The DJP plans to hold on to power forever by pressing on with its unilateral political agenda, betraying the wishes of the people for direct presidential elections."

Mr. Kim, who staged a 23-day hunger strike to press for more democracy in 1983, is president of the RDP and although he is not a member of parliament has an office in the parliament building.

China to sack minister over huge forest fires

PEKING (R) — The Chinese government decided to sack Forestry Minister Yang Zhong Saturday because of month-long forest fires which killed 200 people and made 50,000 homeless, the New China News Agency said.

The State Council, China's top government body, found that Mr. Yang bore full responsibility for the fires in Heilongjiang province in the north east, which the agency said were put out on Tuesday after burning for nearly four weeks.

It said the decision to dismiss the minister was taken by a full meeting of the State Council under the chairmanship of Wan Li, who took over as acting premier this week during Premier Zhao Ziyang's tour of Eastern Europe.

The meeting also discussed the handling of the fire, which black-

ened one million hectares (2.5 million acres) of land and involved night and day firefighting efforts by thousands of soldiers, forest police and volunteers.

It was the worst blaze recorded since the 1949 Communist revolution.

Transport bottlenecks have been holding up the delivery of food, medical and other relief supplies for the fire-stricken region near the Soviet border.

Many refugees from the fires, whose homes were destroyed, told of living on makeshift rations of biscuits and porridge and wandering for days in bitter cold before being rescued by soldiers.

The State Council's decision to remove Mr. Yang will be presented for formal approval to the standing committee of the National People's Congress, China's parliament.

Hakim: North's next coup might have been Angola

WASHINGTON (R) — A network of dummy companies used in the Iran-contra affair was structured for growth into possible anti-Communist covert projects in Angola and other Third World countries, the U.S. Congress was told.

Albert Hakim, an Iranian-born businessman whose private network bankrolled the secret Iran-contra dealings, testified that he foresaw the possibility of the enterprise expanding.

He said he contemplated future Africa operations largely on the basis of a joke about the seemingly boundless energy of fired White House aide Oliver North.

Mr. Hakim's business partner, retired air force Major General Richard Secord, had joked that the way things were going, "Ollie may want to go to Angola."

The conflict in Angola pits rebels backed by the United States and South Africa against the Marxist government in

Luanda. Under close questioning by Sen. Paul Sarbanes, Mr. Hakim said he took this possibility seriously enough to prepare the financial groundwork.

An organisational chart drawn up by Mr. Hakim showed dummy structures for Latin America, the Middle East and Africa.

Sen. Sarbanes asked: "So the enterprise had the potential in your mind to expand its activities beyond the contras, beyond Iran, beyond the (U.S. narcotics) agents, beyond the purchase of the ship, beyond the Motorola radios?"

"I mean you had a category in here for Africa, and of course it could have gone elsewhere, as well, possibly. Is that correct?"

"Yes, sir," Mr. Hakim replied. Testimony in the congressional hearings has established that Col. North was involved in a wide range of covert operations unknown to Congress.

Bokassa lawyer asks for pardon

BANGUI (R) — Lawyers for former Central African dictator Jean-Bedel Bokassa has asked a Bangui court to pardon him, saying he had shown unusual courage in returning to a country that had put a price on his head.

The prosecution called for the death sentence on the 66-year-old Bokassa for brutal crimes committed during his 13-year rule.

Bokassa, styled emperor during his final years in power, is charged with crimes ranging from assassination and cannibalism to arbitrary detentions and embezzlement.

The trial began six months ago and the verdict is due on June 12. French defence lawyer Francis Szpiner told a packed courtroom that "shedding blood cannot dry blood that has been already shed" and emphasised his client's bravery as a soldier.

Bokassa joined the French army on the eve of World War II, winning several medals. He rose to the rank of captain in the French forces before joining his country's army two years after independence in 1960.

Nr. Szpiner said Bokassa displayed "unusual courage in voluntarily returning to a country where a price had been put on his head."

Overthrown in 1979, Bokassa spent unhappy years of exile in Ivory Coast and France before flying home unexpectedly last October. He was immediately arrested.

Bokassa's lawyers said that pardoning him would help bring about reconciliation in a nation still suffering from his ruthless dictatorship.

Peruvian rebels attack police station

LIMA, Peru (AP) — Maoist guerrillas seeking to expand their insurgency into Peru's Amazon jungle region destroyed a police post and killed six officers, a top police official has said.

Government officials initially had said the pre-dawn attack Monday was carried out by a band of cocaine traffickers who control the village of Uchiza, located 432 kilometres north east of Lima.

Gen. Juan Zarate, head of Peru's Anti-Narcotics Police Force, told foreign correspondents that the attack, which also left six policemen wounded, was

part of a campaign by the Shining Path.

He said witnesses told police that many of the attackers were youths only 15 or 16 years old.

Gen. Zarate said there was no proof to back up news reports that the Shining Path and drug traffickers were cooperating in their efforts to drive police from the region. He said the two groups have conflicting goals.

Gen. Zarate said police have been limited in their attempts at controlling the area by a lack of weapons and other resources.

"The police are few in number and logically there is little

they can do," he said. "The distances are great, the terrain inhospitable."

The Huallaga Valley, the heart of Peru's coca leaf-growing area, is a jungle-cloaked region on the eastern slopes of the Andes.

Peru produces more than 60 per cent of the world's coca leaf, according to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. Most coca leaf is processed into coca paste and cocaine base and flown in small planes to Colombia, where the materials are refined into pure cocaine and smuggled to the United States and Europe.

Limited progress seen in checking AIDS

WASHINGTON (R) — Researchers at the third international AIDS conference this week reported only limited progress in checking the spread of the deadly disease and said a vaccine or a cure are unlikely soon.

Following are conference highlights:

Spread of the disease: World Health Organisation (WHO) officials reported AIDS is present throughout the globe and will cost billions of dollars to bring under control.

Development of a vaccine: A vaccine is unlikely before the mid-1990s to prevent acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) — of which there are at least 50,000 active cases worldwide with millions more people infected — and a cure may be even further away, scientists said.

But the University of Glasgow's W.F.H. Jarrett said animal tests of promising vaccines could start within a year.

Daniel Zagury, the French scientist who attracted worldwide attention last year when he inoculated himself with an experimental vaccine, said he hoped soon to begin large-scale tests on human volunteers in Zaire. But Zagury caused mass confusion when he fled the conference hall after his talk and turned away all questions on his early findings.

Development of a cure or treatment: Several studies presented at the conference showed continuing

promise from AZT, the only drug to be approved to date by U.S. authorities as an AIDS treatment. Researchers said AZT had been found to prolong the lives of many victims and ameliorate some of AIDS' more devastating symptoms, but a significant drawback is the high rate of serious side effects.

Showing promise with less toxicity than AZT in early tests in the laboratory and on a few humans were other treatments including DDC, DTC (also known as Imuthiol), and Peptide T.

A scientist said Peptide T had been found in the lab to "potentially block entry of the AIDS virus into cells."

Public health efforts: Conference participants heard widely differing reports on the success of programmes aimed at checking the spread of the disease, which is transmitted primarily through sexual acts and the sharing of drug users of contaminated needles.

Very few individuals with the greatest risk of contracting AIDS have taken steps such as using condoms and sterilising needles to lower their risk. But there were suggestions that programmes combining testing, education and counselling were having a greater impact, particularly among the older and better educated.

Scientists said the screening of blood donors for AIDS exposure had greatly reduced the odds of transmitting the disease via transfusions, but they acknowledged that a small risk remained and said a better screening test was needed.

As an indication of the scope of the problem, researchers from Baltimore's Johns Hopkins Hospital reported on a 30-year-old Washington homosexual male infected with AIDS who voluntarily sought treatment to control his sex drive because he was having sex with 40 partners a week.

A New York researcher disclosed the first known case of a dentist becoming infected with the AIDS virus by a patient.

By far, the disease is spreading fastest in the United States via heterosexual contact, although homosexuals still constitute only a small proportion of AIDS victims in this country, researchers said. Black and Hispanic intravenous drug abusers make up the biggest category of AIDS victims next to homosexuals. This in turn has increased the odds of black and Hispanic children getting the disease from their parents.

Researchers reported some success with programmes in Amsterdam and Copenhagen in which sterile needles are distributed free to drug abusers. A Copenhagen educational effort drew laughs from conference participants: Giant condoms painted on the sides of city buses bearing slogans urging the usage of the protective devices by young people.

COLUMNS 7 & 8

Moroccan princess to marry in style

RABAT (R) — Thousands of dancers, singers and horsemen are converging on the southern Moroccan city of Marrakesh where one of King Hassan's daughters and 250 other brides will marry in spectacular style this weekend. Princess Lalla Asma, 21, the king's third child, will wed the son of a politician and businessman from Casablanca, Khalid Bouchentouf. The royal palace is also paying the cost of festivities for the other couples, 500 men and women from all over Morocco. Acres of tents have been set up for the event, with the royal tent in the centre. More than 3,000 horsemen have already arrived in Marrakesh to take part in one of the largest "fantasias" — a headlong charge of riders firing old muskets into the air — ever organised outside the red walls. Lalla Asma is the third of the king's five children, after Princess Lalla Mervat and Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed, 23. The other two royal children are Princess Lalla Hasnaa, 19, and Prince Moulay Rachid, 17.

Weekday mass banned to help economy

LONDON (R) — Authorities in landlocked Burundi in central Africa have banned the celebration of mass on weekdays because it was affecting the economy and causing disorder. Bujumbura Radio said. Mass in future may only be celebrated on Saturdays and Sundays, it said in a report monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation. It has unfortunately been noted that quite a number of people spend a good deal of the working day in churches and return home late at night. This leads to less productivity than expected and at the same time creates disorder," the radio said. It quoted President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza as saying the state was not waging any war against the church. "Our policy is to ban all activities which are inconsistent with our objectives, unity, work and progress... Sometimes we have to impose sanctions and we will do so whenever ill-intentioned elements try to divert us from our goals," he added. More than half the five million population of Burundi are Roman Catholic.

Junejo 'misled' on literacy hopes

ISLAMABAD (R) — Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo was misled into setting an unattainable target for increasing Pakistan's literacy rate, Planning and Development Minister Mahbubul Haq has said. He told a news conference the literacy rate, now estimated at 26 per cent in a population of 100 million, would be only about 35 per cent by 1990, when Mr. Junejo's government ends its five-year term. In 1985 Mr. Junejo unveiled an economic and social programme. Raising the literacy rate to 50 per cent by 1990 was one of its goals. Mr. Junejo has not publicly revised the figure. Asked how Mr. Junejo came to set an unattainable target, Mr. Haq said: "I admit it is we in the planning commission who misled the prime minister." He said Mr. Junejo was being told of the latest studies, which estimate the literacy rate at 35 per cent by 1990 and 40 per cent by 1993.

Judges in dilemma over bank closure

MANILA (R) — Court officials are having a hard time finding a judge to hear a petition by a leading commercial bank, because the judges' pay cheques were frozen when the bank was ordered to close last month. The Philippines Star Newspaper reported that one judge who refused to hear the petition said he would "naturally have a personal interest in the success of the petition" so he could withdraw his May salary from the Manila Banking Corporation. Manila's 53 regional trial court judges and hundreds of other court officials are among the 700,000 depositors whose accounts were frozen when regulatory authorities shut the Manila bank on May 26. The Star said the judges had asked to be paid in cash in future.

Ershad to receive Population Award

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh President Hossain Mohammad Ershad left for Saudi Arabia on his way to New York to receive the United Nations Population Award. In February, the U.N. named Gen. Ershad and Tunisia's National Office for the Family and Population winners of the 1987 award for promoting family planning. Each will receive a gold medal, a diploma and \$10,000 in a ceremony at the U.N. on Wednesday. Bangladesh's population growth rate has fallen from 3.2 per cent in 1981 to 2.4 per cent now. The nation, with a population of 105 million, plans to cut the rate to 1.8 per cent by 1990.

Officer accused of kidnapping his son

SAN SALVADOR (R) — An army captain has been arrested on charges of having his four-year-old son kidnapped in order to get a \$500,000 ransom from a wealthy grandparent, police has said. Two men seized Rodrigo Mayen in the street. When his mother Fatima went to police with ransom notes, they grew suspicious because of her calm manner. Police alleged that she and her husband, Capt. Jorge Mayen, had organised the abduction to get money from her father, Domenico Molliardo, an Italian supervising a dam project here. There was no immediate explanation why Mrs. Mayen was not arrested also.

90 people, organisations get UNEP award

NAIROBI (R) — The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has commended 90 individuals and organisations ranging from a Hollywood actor to a peasant farmer for their contributions to the protection of the environment. Those receiving the non-cash awards included film star Robert Redford, and Omda Sabli, a peasant farmer from western Sudan who promoted forest conservation in his village. Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, who is due to visit Kenya from June 6 to 9, also receives an award for her role as chairman of the U.N. World Commission on Environment and Development. Organisations commended in UNEP's "roll of honour for environmental achievement," include the Venezuelan Foundation for the Defence of Nature (FUDENA) and Kenya's Bamburi Cement Company, which has landscaped and reforested its old quarry sites. The 90 UNEP awards consist of a simple certificate detailing the recipient's contribution to the environment, and UNEP officials said they were the first of 500 to be announced over the next five years.

Man knocked unconscious by flying dog

SACRAMENTO, California (R) — An 80-year-old man was recovering from minor injuries after a dog, struck by a passing vehicle, flew through the air and knocked him unconscious. The dog did not survive. "It was a real shock, that's for sure," said Elmer Searle, a retired car salesman from Florida who suffered a black eye last Friday after the dog was propelled through the air across two lanes of traffic. "I didn't know what hit me. I was knocked out completely." The driver of the vehicle that hit the dog was not charged but the animal's owner, Lorraine Farren, was cited for failing to keep her pet on a leash.

Dentist contracts AIDS from patient

WASHINGTON (R) — A New York dentist was apparently infected with AIDS by a patient but the risk of such transmission is low overall, a medical researcher has said. Dr. Robert Klein told the third international conference on AIDS that dentists generally run a low risk of becoming infected with the virus that causes the deadly disease. It also was highly unlikely that a patient could get acquired immune deficiency syndrome from a dentist, he said. "You have much more of a chance of being hit by a car on the way to a dentist's office than you do of getting AIDS from a dentist," he said. Klein, an infectious disease specialist, said only one dentist out of more than 1,000 taking part in a study tested positive for the AIDS virus.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SEARIF
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ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠72 ♠AQ83 ♣7652 ♣94

The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West

1 ♠ 2 ♣ ?

What action do you take?

A.—You do not have enough to bid freely at the two-level, so pass. If partner has a good hand, he will open; if he does not, you will be looking for trouble if you enter the auction now, since your bid will create a one-round force.

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AKJ953 ♣853 ♠A ♠AK4

The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass

What do you bid now?

A.—A difficult decision, since you have to be wary of the possibility that partner might have a singleton spade. Nevertheless, your side has the combined values for game and, with your unbalanced hand, you should choose the suit contract. Bid four spades.

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQJ2 ♣98 ♠987 ♠8732

The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

What action do you take?

A.—In this sequence partner's two-heart rebid promises a six-card suit. Therefore, your queen of hearts assumes added value and you are worth one move toward game. The obvious choice is three hearts.

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A93 ♣8 ♠KJ102 ♠98782

The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass

What do you bid now?

A.—It seems natural to jump to game in partner's suit, but that might not be wise. Your diamond tenace will be attacked on opening lead, and partner might have trouble scraping together 10 tricks. More logical is to protect your tenaces by jumping to three no trump. With partner's hearts as a source of tricks, nine tricks should prove no problem on any lead.

The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East

Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass

1 NT Pass 2 ♣ Pass

What action do you take?

A.—In support of clubs you have a very good hand, and you should tell partner about it. Raise to three clubs. If partner has a good hand, you should have played for some game. What the final contract will be depends on partner's next action.

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠987 ♣J62 ♠AK55 ♠952

The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass

3 ♣ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—If you jumped to four spades, you have stolen your own bidding space. Partner's jump shift is forcing to game, so there is no need for you to leap around like a mountain goat. Set the suit first by bidding three spades. Thereafter, you'll have time to show your values in diamonds.

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQ8 ♣KJ9 ♠KJ7 ♠AQ63

The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South

1 ♠ 2 ♣ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—It seems natural to jump to game in partner's suit, but that might not be wise. Your diamond tenace will be attacked on opening lead, and partner might have trouble scraping together 10 tricks. More logical is to protect your tenaces by jumping to three no trump. With partner's hearts as a source of tricks, nine tricks should prove no problem on any lead.

Q.7—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQ8 ♣KJ9 ♠KJ7 ♠AQ63

The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South

1 ♠ 2 ♣ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—It seems natural to jump to game in partner's suit, but that might not be wise. Your diamond tenace will be attacked on opening lead, and partner might have trouble scraping together 10 tricks. More logical is to protect your tenaces by jumping to three no trump. With partner's hearts as a source of tricks, nine tricks should prove no problem on any lead.